The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MY MOTHER.

To her who watch'd my infant hours,
And strew'd my wayward path with flow'rs;
I'll fondly turn—a mother's love,
So closely round my heart is wove,
That while the vital spark is there,
It's best affections she must share,
Who sooth'd my sorrows all to rest,
And hush'd me smiling on her breast;
And gaz'd upon my infant face,
With anxious love, in vain to trace
My unexpanded mind—how form'd to bear
The woes that follow ev'ry passing year;
For well she knew the stern, unfeeling world,
How budding hope within its vortex hurl'd
Was blasted e're it bloom'd—and she would weep!
Who fancy thus would gloomy vigils keep!
And then she'd turn her mournful thoughts above,
To him who guards us with a parent's love,
Inforcent pray'r—the infant that he gave,
From a delusive, sinful world to save.—
She did not know the channels of my heart
Were form'd for sorrow to maintain a part;
A heart that could not break, tho' bow'd with grief;
That was not of the world—nor sought relief
From the cold voice that colder friendship gave,
Whose looks appal'd—whose power could not save!
Yet was my childhood blest for the young thought,
A transient joy from ev'ry moment sought,
'Til riper years were gain'd and childhood past,
Then the delusion could no longer last.
Experience taught a lesson hard to learn,
Nor colder seems the monumental urn;
Where the tall willow's drooping branches weep,
To lull the buried form in deeper sleep,
If such could be, and better far to die
Than live the sport of hopeless misery;
Yet there is one, for whom I linger here,
For whose dear sake more still my heart could bear:
For that indeed were bliss, to live to see
An aged mother's hopes reclined on me!
On that dear face when time his furrows wears,
To be the staff of her declining years;
And hear her bless me, as she sinks to rest,
From ev'ry sorrow, on a Saviour's breast.

CORDELIA.

MY NATAL DAY.

My natal day! my natal day!
What phantoms crowd my troubled brain;
What visions of the dreary past:
And pain, and grief,—a ghostly train—
Lie chill upon the mountain's brow,
Come o'er my trembling soul and whisper, thou
Art here, my natal day!

My natal day! my natal day!
How well thou tell'st of reasons gone!
Hopes, how vanished! yet—how gay!
And fading sisters, one by one,
That, swept in Time's oblivious tomb,
Have wing'd their trackless flight, and bid thee come
To me, my natal day!

My natal day! my natal day!
How have thy kindred's promise fled!
Sweet dreams, and soft imaginings,
And pleasant voices from the shade—
How have they pass'd away!—shall thus
Fade thus so quick, and be as faithless too?
Alas! my natal day!

Grieves me when I think to find
The bonds of fond remembrance broken:
Friends held dear, and kindred kind,
Whose words were once affection's token,
Whelm'd in oblivion's stormless sea!
Or, silently neglectful, turn away
From thee, my natal day!

But oh! thou canst not use me so!
My heart is not so cold and sear
It cannot feel—it cannot shrink
Beneath thy withering stroke—the tear
That, dew-like, steals unnoticed down,
Might leave the too-full heart, to mount awhile
By thee, my natal day!

My natal day! my natal day!
Once I had joy'd in thy embrace:—
Like shadows 'neath the moon that play,
And sigh whene'er she hide her face;
So had I look'd to hear thy voice:—
But now, Oh no! I cannot now rejoice
In thee, my natal day!

Something seems to shroud my brow;
And dreams of strange and hidden things
Come flitting o'er my vision dim,
Like spirits on their airy wings,
And breathe, like autumn leaves, around
A sweetly sad, and yet, a mournful sound
Of Death, my natal day!

They tell me that the hour is nigh
When thou and all thy kin, shall cease:
When hope, and fear, and grief, and joy,
And all that mars the soul's sweet peace,
Friendship alone with treasured tears shall have,
While thou and I shall sleep, unruffled in the grave.

SENEX.

A POET.

He makes up some rhymes, and he cares not for fame,
So he sees them right snugly, endorsed with his name;
If nonsense, and folly all thro' them are pack'd,
The name of a poet—like magic will act.—
A poet is licens'd to pick and to choose,
And Wisdom and Wit he can always refuse,
And let them both stand at the door till they've fired;
While he with bright folly is sweetly inspired—
And if public opinion accords with his own,
He's hail'd as a genius as far as he's known;
Let the critics begin, like musquitoes, to bite him,
And the world then turns round and helps them to fight him.
The world and the critics by turns he despises,
And sometimes he sinks, and sometimes he rises;
Till, guided by anger, revengeful, yet witty,
He takes up his pen—and, without any pity,
Dashes it round, till they shrink from his blows,
And falling, and wounded, are crush'd by his toes.

A SISTER BARD.

PREMIUM POETRY FROM THE CASKET.

A JUNE DAY.

June, Summer's first and loveliest child!
Now beam thy pure and cradle hours;
Thy breath, the breezes whispering mild;
Thy robe, the fresh spring grass and flowers;
Thy brow, the warm heaven's azure glow;
Thy voice, the streamlets murmuring low;
Thy wreathes, the forest bowers.

Along that brilliant arch of sky,
The clouds display a glittering white;
Here, in wide fleecy folds they lie;
There, like pure snow flakes spotted bright;
Here, a curled plume; a castle there,
With flag and battlement in air,
A rich and radiant sight.

Upon yon wood, the sunlight lays
Its scatter'd gems, or sheds across
A stream of broad, deep, lustrous blaze,
Steeping the leaves in golden glory;
Or sueking through the bowers, its tinge
Pencils below, a chequered fringe
On the wild flower and moss.

The white-wood there, within the glow
Its tulips hang; the beech rears high
Its pillar smooth of sprinkled snow;
The locust shows its violets by;
The laurel hangs its leaves beneath;
While the plumed pine, its verdant wreath,
Lifts towering to the sky.

Here, where I sit amid the shade,
On grass as bright, around me spread,
As ever clothed a sylvan glade,
Or rose beneath Spring's blooming head,
The sunbeams fall, in sparkling gold,
From branches, like a banner roll'd,
Above my lifted head.

Lovely and sweet as fancy's dream,
That distant landscape melts in light;
In tenderest tints, those mountains seem
To blend with yon horizon bright;
That grassy vale; that sloping hill;
This spreading field; this sparkling rill;
All charm my rapture'd sight.

The balmy wind, when first it breathes,
Scarce stirs the boughs above me flung;
Then through the bloom it swelling wreathes,
Till every leaf has found a tongue;
Then swift, within the quivering wood,
It wakes to sing the solitude,
As though an organ sung.

That fairy arch, how light and green,
The birch hangs o'er yon lakelet's breast,
Where sky and cloud, and rock, are seen
In soft reflected hues to rest;
How rich that fanciful bank of flowers,
Where sleeps the wave in diamond showers,
With sedge and lily drest.

Late, frown'd a scene of gloom and dread;
Black from the west roll'd cloud o'er cloud,
Streak'd with the sulphur; then o'er head
Burst the storm demon from his shroud;
Swept the loud blast, the lightning gleam'd;
The thunder crash'd, the rain-sheet stream'd;
Earth shook, the forest bowed.

Then the clouds broke, flash'd through the light;
Laugh'd the pure heaven fresh, blue and fair;
The cool winds, in their gentle flight,
Kiss'd flow'r and leaf; sweet flow'd the air;
Glow'd the green turf; the eastern skies
Show'd their gemm'd arch of opal dies,
A sun-wing'd spirit there.

'Twas bright, but brighter far are now
That landscape with its golden hush;
This forest side, yon sky's rich glow,
Those tufts of flow'rs, that torrent's gush,
Which pours from out its rocky urn,
O'er the green moss and sculptur'd fern,
In mimic boil and rush.

Like a wing'd tulip, floats around
The butterfly in airy rings;
And joyous, through the verdant ground,
Each summer insect chirps and springs;
And now and then a wandering bee
Darts by me, full of life and glee,
With music in his wings.

Whistles the thrush its flute-like lay,
Amid this clustering leafy shade,
Which twines, in dense and green array,
Pavilion, arch and colonnade;
A group of songsters carol near,
While seeds the squirrel to my ear
Its shrill bark from the glade.

Thus the heart's June, when Being's sky
Spreads its pure sheet, and hopes lie there,
With fancy's beam, in sunny dye,
And joy's sweet music fills the air;
But oh! beyond, how dark the fears,
Where the crush'd spirit roams, with tears,
A desert, cold and bare.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post

ECONOMY.

The acquisition of wealth appears to be the prevailing desire amongst men, and the pursuit is laudable if it has justice for its foundation.—Blackstone says a prosperity founded on injustice cannot be of long duration. There is no honest way of acquiring wealth but by industry and economy. All know how to be industrious, but it requires information and experience to understand well the practice of economy, which is the operation of knowledge in regulating business according to time and circumstance. Whoever makes use of all his time according to the best of his abilities, is fulfilling the purpose of his creation and doing all that virtue requires of him. A farmer should arrange every thing throughout his family and farm according to justice and equity; every one should have their allotted portion of the business to do, in order and regularity. When justice is known to be the basis on which the whole business of a farm is conducted, each one will do his duty with cheerfulness and expedition; for justice, like salt, preserves every thing about it. The ladies of this great republic are respectfully solicited to use their influence in promoting industry, frugality and economy, in their domestic vocations—their example and advice have great influence in society—the fashions, customs and manners, of a country are very much at their control—it generally falls to their lot to have the care of children, and to train them up to virtuous industry, and teach them the rudiments of knowledge, and duties of great weight and importance in society.

Early rising, temperance in eating, drinking, conversation and labour, are all necessary requisites towards completing an economical life.—Early rising produces fine spirits, encourages industry, and gives many a leisure hour for mental improvement, which is of more value than any other acquisition. Temperance should be preserved as the indispensable criterion in all our actions; it promotes health of body, sanity of mind and long life—it shields us from many loathsome temptations, in which gluttony, drunkenness, and other excesses, inevitably involve us.

The faculty of speech is a divine power conferred on man, which enables him to pursue a progressive improvement of the mind toward perfection; of course, language should be cultivated and preserved in purity.

Moderate labour strengthens the constitution, regulates the circulation of the blood, and promotes a proper tone in the system—but excessive immoderate labour debilitates the system and shortens life.

By following the rules of economy, a young man in any circumstance in life, may find time and means to acquire knowledge and improve his understanding. Every hour when past is gone for ever, and all the gold on earth cannot redeem it; if well spent, it stands in our favour; but ill spent, it stands against us; and whatever the understanding impresses on the memory, must remain there as long as the mind continues to exist. Our good actions are always commending and encouraging us, and our evil actions are always upbraiding and discouraging us. This shows the necessity of making use of all our vacant time in the acquisition of useful knowledge. Early acquirements are of great importance. Ten minutes well spent at fifteen years old, are worth more than a whole day would be at seventy. Little do young people know the value of the golden hours of youth, or they would be more cautious how they throw them away; for bad habits are easily acquired; but nothing in nature is more difficult than to forsake them. All our well spent hours shine like diamonds in our lives, and the mind looks back on them with divine pleasure. A plough boy, by a judicious employment of time, might make the tail of his plough the school of wisdom; and a collegian, by an injudicious employment of time, might make his college a school of vice and mental debasement. It matters not what our occupation is, if we make the proper use of time; for industry, judiciously applied, is the philosopher's stone, so ardently sought after by ancient sages in vain. The farmer, of all men, has the fairest opportunity of acquiring knowledge in its original purity—his business calls him through fields, woods and vales, and gives him acquaintance with the nature of things. There he can read the unveiled truth, written in the book of creation, by the hand of God, without an interpreter, and no one will have the hardihood to tell him it is not true; because it is composed of self-evident facts, containing the principles of all the sciences, and the duties of life. A ploughman wishing to become acquainted with any particular branch of knowledge, may carry a book in his pocket, containing the theory of what he would wish to learn, and read a few sentences occasionally to speculate on, while he is following his plough, without interrupting the business of the day. This method of acquiring knowledge can be put in practice by the inhabitants of cities, as well as those of the country; but not with equal success,—for want of a rural scenery they would fail, particularly in the art of poetry.—There have been but few good poets without being acquainted with a country life.

AGRICOLA.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

ON NIGHT.

I linger yet with nature, for the night
Hath been to me a more familiar face
Than that of man; and in her starry shade
Of mim and solitary loveliness,
I learned the language of another world.—*Byron.*

Night is the throne of contemplation and of thought—its magic influence draws from the deep recesses of the mind the flash of genius, that has lit the world with knowledge and with wisdom; beneath its calm and starry dome, the imagination marches on without the slightest obstacle to mar its flight, gathering in its progression, from the rich shades of night and solitude, that which partakes even of divinity itself. Our thoughts engender in its mystic gloom, and pensive meditation seems to feed upon nocturnal silence. At its approach, the noise and bustle of the world are hushed, and nature sinks to slumber on its peaceful lap. The mild zephyrs, as they gently float along, waft to the mind an invigorating charm, which leaves to every thought a tongue to give it utterance.

Yet, alas! with many night is the scene of revelry and pleasure; the brilliant action of those moral thoughts are sacrificed at dissipation's shrine. Pleasure, with its flattering banners, invites them on—darkness screens them from the world's dim eye, but never from the watchful eye of God.

MILTON.

We copy, from the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, a letter from General WASHINGTON to his consort, informing her of his appointment to command the AMERICAN ARMY, at the commencement of the REVOLUTION. It is one of those which are to be included in the Private Memoirs of that illustrious man.

Philadelphia, June 18th, 1775.

MY DEAREST—I am now set down to write to you on a subject which fills me with inexpressible concern, and this concern is greatly aggravated and increased, when I reflect upon the uneasiness I know it will give you. It has been determined in Congress, that the whole Army raised for the defence of the American cause shall be put under my care, and that it is necessary for me to proceed immediately to Boston to take upon me the command of it. You may believe me, my dear Patsy, when I assure you in the most solemn manner, that, so far from seeking this appointment, I have used every endeavor in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part with you and the family, but from a consciousness of its being a trust too great for my capacity, and that I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home, than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay was to be seven times seven years. But as it has been a kind of destiny that has thrown me upon this service, I shall hope that my undertaking of it is designed to answer some good purpose. You might, and I suppose did perceive, from the tenor of my letters, that I was apprehensive I could not avoid this appointment, as I did not pretend to intimate when I should return. That was the case. It was utterly out of my power to refuse this appointment without exposing my character to such censures as would have reflected dishonour upon myself, and given pain to my friends. This, I am sure, could not, and ought not, to be pleasing to you, and must have lessened me considerably in my own esteem. I shall rely, therefore, confidently in that Providence which has heretofore preserved and been bountiful to me, not doubting but that I shall return safe to you in the fall.—I shall feel no pain from the toil or the danger of the campaign; my unhappiness will flow from the uneasiness I know you will feel from being left alone. I therefore beg that you will summon your whole fortitude, and pass your time as agreeably as possible. Nothing will give me so much sincere satisfaction as to hear this, and to hear it from your own pen. My earnest and ardent desire is, that you would pursue any plan that is most likely to produce content, and a tolerable degree of tranquility: as it must add greatly to my uneasy feelings, to hear that you are dissatisfied or complaining at what I really could not avoid.

As life is always uncertain, and common prudence dictates to every man the necessity of settling his temporal concerns while it is in his power, and while the mind is calm and undisturbed, I have, since I came to this place, (for I had not time to do it before I left home,) got Col. Pendleton to draft a will for me, by the directions which I gave him, which will I now enclose. The provision made for you in case of my death will, I hope, be agreeable. I shall add nothing more, as I have several letters to write, but to desire that you will remember me to your friends, and to assure you that I am, with the most unfeigned regard, my dear Patsy,

Your affectionate,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WELLINGTON AND PEEL:

Some personal peculiarities of the DUKE of WELLINGTON and Mr. PEEL are described in the annexed extract from the EDINBURGH LITERARY JOURNAL; the habit, attributed to the Duke, will recal, to the recollection of some of our readers, a respectable individual whom they probably never suspected of resembling, in any point, the great warrior and statesman:—"There is no resemblance of the hero of Waterloo extant upon paper which presents so accurate a portraiture of the man as is given in the caricatures. Of Mr. Peel, all the prints and portraits, serious or comic, with which the public have been favored, are as little like as may be to the original. The engraving from the picture of Sir Thomas Lawrence is a flattering deception. By the way the great men of the day have few or none of the supposed outward and visible signs of aristocracy. John, Earl of Eldon, though almost, if not altogether, an octogenarian, is more dignified in his habiliments than the majority of his mates in the House of Peers. He is, out and out, a fine old Englishman. God has written 'honesty,' upon his venerable old brow. The Duke of Wellington evinces a partiality towards a certain pedestrian convenience, for which I cannot account in a veteran campaigner. Paul Pry himself, the Cockney deity, was never a greater slave to an umbrella. Meet his Grace where you will, in Downing-street—or at Westminster, in Hyde Park, or at Windsor, riding or walking, in carriage or cabriolet, the shadow is not more faithful to the substance, than his umbrella to the first Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury. I am morally certain that some great state mystery is shrouded in its folds, and I shall dive into every club and coffee house in London, until I arrive at its solution. Peel's personal phenomena are strongly characteristic, and the fugitive expression of his features will always make him a subtle subject for a painter. His appearance does not outstrip the date of his years in the parish Register. He is above the middle height, something stoop-shouldered, and of proportions indifferently balanced. His hair is of an earthy red, his dress careless and squire-like, with an air of idiosyncracy about his *chapeau*, which he is pleased to wear in a depressed fashion, *a la puritan*. The Secretary's voice is even and harmonious, and his general manner would be decidedly prepossessing, were it not that the oil of humility glistens over much upon the surface.—The Duke of Wellington, who rushes to his subject like a Highlander to the charge, leaves, without any effort to do so, a far stronger impression of his modesty. There is a wide difference between the style of the two speakers. Mr. Peel brings forward his sentiments neatly folded in silk paper, while the Duke declares himself in the pop-pop mode of a corps of skirmishing sharp-shooters on the day of battle."

BARON VON PRAUN.

A wonderful instance of precocious genius, in the person of SIGISMUND BARON VON PRAUN, is thus noticed in the LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE:—"This youth, who is distinguished for his early and very extraordinary proficiency in the arts and sciences, was born at Tyrnau, in Hungary, on the first of June, 1811, where his father resided, as Colonel in the Austrian service. In his second year he was able not only to read with fluency, but to give a connected sketch of the history of the world. On the 11th of November, 1813, (being then 29 months old,) he was admitted into the second class of the Gymnasium at that place: and at the examination of the 26th of August, 1814, he received the first prize for German reading and writing, the Hungarian language, the catechism and drawing, in preference to 70 scholars, who were much older than himself. At the public examination on the 17th of March, 1815, being three years and nine months old, he received the same honors for the Latin and Arithmetic. But the most extraordinary was his astonishing proficiency in music. In his third year he made himself perfectly master of the violin; and at the last-mentioned examination, he performed on this most difficult instrument a composition by Pleyel, with universal applause; a year after he gave his second concert before Prince Schwartzenburg, and the principal Hungarian nobility; and from this moment the fame of this prodigy spread itself over Europe. In the summer of 1816, he gave several concerts at Vienna, and presented a great part of his receipts to the Invalid Fund, for which the Emperor honored him with the order of Civil Merit. In 1817, the commencement of his 6th year, he began his professional tour, passed through Italy in a kind of triumph, and received from the Duchess of Parma the Order of Constantine, from the Pope the Golden Spurs and the Order of St. John Lateran, was created Palegrave, and rewarded with a golden medal and a very flattering diploma by the Royal Academy, before which he had exhibited with much *eclat* his proficiency in the sciences. In his thirteenth year he completed his legal studies, and received 18 Royal honorary diplomas from Italy, Austria, France, and the Netherlands.—He had scarcely attained his 15th year, when he had already acquired the reputation of one of the first violin players, and was the author of several works, among which a beautiful manuscript in seven languages excited great attention. His high reputation increased with his subsequent tours through Italy, Austria, Holland, France and Germany, of which a longer detail would be superfluous here, as the accounts published in the journals of the countries which he visited cannot be forgotten by the public. He is at present at Nuremburg, and will next visit Berlin."

THE SULTAN MAHOMET AT THE FEAST OF THE BAIRAM.

The Sultan himself came last. He even then gave promise, in his very expressive countenance, of that high and resolute temper which has distinguished him ever since. The eye was still, deep, overmastering; the nose, somewhat turned up, bore about it the indication of an intrepid and audacious spirit; his lips, scarcely visible through the profusion of his coal black beard, were swelling and imperious; his whole physiognomy, calm, concentrated, and smoothed in appearance of every trace or stir of human passion, was cast in the finest mould, and of a perfectly soft, uniform olive, through which there was not even the symptom of circulation of blood. In comparing him to those who had preceded, his supremacy in mind as well as dignity was striking. The eyes alone seem to think. Every thing else was stern, and pale, and marbloly as death. He held in his hands the fates of millions, and he felt it. He bore himself like a master of men, like a king of kings. His subjects, as he passed, veiled themselves before him, and placed their hands (an Eastern adulation imported into Rome) between their eyes and the excess of his Majesty. His costume was magnificently simple. The black martin or sable, and the diamond aigrette, were the only insignia of his power. Before him rode his treasurer, scattering newly-coined paras in showers (some of them came into our faces) on the heads of his faithful people; and behind his Secretary, receiving in his yellow portfolio the memorials of the unfortunate and the aggrieved. The escort which surrounded him was the favourite guard. Their fantastic helmets, another corrupt memorial of the Lower Empire, threw a strange, yet gorgeous glare over the scene. The whole was closed by detachments, nearly as numerous as those which had preceded him; and in this manner he entered his serai, amidst the veneration rather than the shouts (it is too indecorous and laborious for a Turk to shout) of his accompanying subjects. During the entire procession he appeared scarcely moved. It is quite out of etiquette for the Brother of the Sun and Moon to give any evidence of mortality.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The "Tha," or Pagodas, are very common in the interior of China; they are three, five, seven and nine stories high, generally placed on an eminence, and often on the tops of high hills. Inside they are hollow, have windows in each story, and often a winding staircase, leading to the top, like the monument at London bridge. They were introduced into the religion of Buddah, and many were monuments dedicated to him. Some of the modern ones are low, and have a reference to the Chinese superstition called the Fung-shuvoy. They are supposed to expel evil spirits, pestilence, and other misfortunes, and having an influence in introducing prosperity. This kind are called Pabu-tha, or precarious Pagoda. It is a custom to deposit in a Pagoda, relics, or the ashes of illustrious dead: these are inclosed in a gold box. If, upon opening the box, they have a dingy appearance, it is deemed a bad omen; if a reddish one, a good omen.

There is a ceremony performed in China, on the 15th of the 8th moon, called *Jan to t'hun*, or burning the Pagoda. A hollow Pagoda, made of tiles or bricks, is reared and filled with fuel, which is set fire to, and while blazing, salt is thrown in it. Another amusement of which the Chinese are very fond, is illuminating the Pagoda. It is not an uncommon occurrence to expend hundreds of dollars in these illuminations. Their lamps are exquisitely fine. [See plate 30 of Staunton's Embassy.]

The "Porcelain tower," situated in Keaugnan, called *Lew le t'ha*, is one of the most beautiful in the empire. From comparing the drawings in my possession with the Pagoda at Fairmount, I should think that *Lew le t'ha* has been the model from which the American architect has built the Pagoda near Fairmount. Its great beauty consists in its exact proportions.—In an old volume, purporting to be published at Macao, there is the following notice:—

"In the third year of the reign of Ching-kwan (A. D. 1637,) a celebrated priest, whose name was Kewen-chwanyaze, went to India and procured various books of the Buddah. He returned 16 years afterwards, and was 3 years more occupied in translating them. There was built for him a 'Tha, called *Ja-lize-gan-ze*—' the temple of great mercy and kindness.' Three years afterwards the Emperor built another Pagoda for him, called *Yen-t'ha*, in order to deposit these books. *Yen-t'ha* means the wild goose Pagoda, which, we are told, was derived as follows:—At this place, in former times, the priests fed upon wild geese.—One day, while they were regaling themselves as usual, a wild goose flew over their heads, and said, in a distinct voice—'Chung sang kam kung in a nw-e-sa chung.' Which means—'You priests gratify your appetites and neglect the duties of charity and benevolence.' As the goose said *this*, he fell down, among the priests, dead. They were greatly alarmed, buried the body of the goose in the 'Tha, enclosed in a gold box, and from that time they discontinued the practice of eating wild geese."

There is a mystical ceremony, which is called "Chin-chinning Joss," that is practised in the Pagodas, and which excites much curiosity.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE VENDUE.

[Continued.]

It was now I first had it in my power to observe the countenance of Mr. Overton. To a common observer, and on any ordinary occasion, his face would have indicated nothing within above the common country farmer; but to my eye, and under the circumstances which led to our acquaintance, benevolence of an exalted kind beamed from his eye, and I still sincerely believe from his heart. His conduct, which had so deeply interested me in his favour, had a still stronger effect on Mr. Graham.—Similar services to himself could not have secured a more marked gratitude; and as he rose to depart, his host again pressed the old man's hand, and earnestly requested him to meet him next evening. "I am going in the morning, Mr. Overton," said Graham, "to Mrs. Trimming's, to arrange my affairs with the sheriff, and hope to see you again in the evening, together with these gentlemen." We bowed our obligations to our host; and with the esteem of us all, Mr. Overton departed towards his own house.

The evening was spent by the sheriff, a very intelligent man, giving us the general outline of the most respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood; of which I found he ranked, as most wealthy, Mrs. Trimming. "That woman," observed Mr. Graham, "in my opinion, stands in need of a small reverse, in order to teach her humanity." "Her heart is not the most tender," replied the sheriff; "and her son is in every respect the child of his mother. I am afraid that good man whose roof now covers Mrs. Swanbey and her children, will soon feel their vengeance; as I am convinced that his friendly interference in favour of their victims will not be forgiven." "They may themselves plead in vain for the mercy they have denied, before it is in their power to unhouse another family," said Graham, with eyes flashing fire. He instantly felt the impropriety of this indulgence of feeling, and checked himself; and proposed retiring to rest. To bed we did go—but sleep, I believe, was a stranger to our eyes; the events of the day were too important to be so easily forgotten.

Next day, at the appointed hour, found us at our place of meeting. The transfer of the land and personal estate was made, in form, to Mr. Graham, and witnessed by Mr. Trimming, Mr. Jamieson, who we found there as the friend and counsellor of the Trummings, and myself. Thus far all was well, and advanced smoothly; but as Mr. Graham drew forth his pocket-book, apparently to pay the purchase money, he observed to the sheriff, "If I am rightly informed, the only claim against the estate of James Wallace is in favour of the estate of Jasper Trimming; you would do me a favour by informing me of the amount." This was done. The execution was produced, and costs summed, and $5843 55 appeared to foot the account. "This young gentleman was very impatient yesterday to know my right to make this demand," said Graham, with great bitterness. "I am now ready to relieve his anxiety," handing a paper to the sheriff. A dead and very painful silence followed. The countenance of Trimming fell; his skin became pale; dreading, he knew not what, he sat the picture of terror. The lip of the sheriff curled with a secret gratification, whilst his expression of feature was that of extreme surprise.

"I presume, young man, you have heard of the house of Ford, Williamson and Graham, of Philadelphia," said Mr. Graham to young Trimming, as he again received the packet from the sheriff. "I have," faintly replied Trimming. "No doubt you have, and shall again," said Graham, with unutterable contempt and severity. Bowing very low, "I have the honour to introduce to your acquaintance Mr. Simon Graham; and to convince you I am no impostor, here is your father's signature to a mortgage on this very house and lands, and here is still more demands, which I hope you are in a condition to meet."

Unfeeling and worthless as he was, his wretchedness was too great not to excite pity. His lips were sealed; and whilst the sheriff and myself regarded him with commiseration, the crest-fallen Trimming writhed under the dreadful scowl of the terrible Graham.

"Return and comfort your charitable mother; you have it now in your power to sympathise with Mrs. Swansey and her children. This money I shall put into the hands of the sheriff, if he thinks it necessary." "I see no reason why you should pay me your own money, Mr. Graham," observed the sheriff; "if Mr. Trimming acknowledges your claims, the business must be between yourselves." "His claims are just," said Trimming, secretly, no doubt, wishing to soften his judge; but his judge appeared in no very melting mood. "I shall be here again on next Monday, when I wish to see the state of your accounts; as it is my wish to settle in this county, it is my intention to take my affairs into my own hand; so be ready, young man," said Graham, as he rose to depart. During the whole of this scene Mr. Jamieson sat silent; and very unceremoniously departed, as we did, but in a different direction. "That scoundrel," observed Graham, "has made a discovery. He finds poverty where he sought wealth. I admire his prudence in leaving this domicil; and, if he takes advice from me, will never return. And this kind-hearted mother and son, their evening enjoyments during this week are benefactions from Heaven—may they be duly grateful for the boon. It is not really my intention to crush them; the memory of the departed husband and father will protect them from ruin. If I find him capable, and I think he is so, it is my intention to retain him as my clerk, but I must hold the rod over his head." I believe both his hearers were of accord in admiration of this extraordinary being, and both felt relieved when his magnanimous intentions were announced. The conversation turned, however, on other and indifferent subjects, as we slowly returned to Mr. Graham's house; where, on our arrival, we found Mr. Overton and one of his daughters, who had come to aid in again putting the house in order.

By desire of Mr. Graham, the transactions at Trimming's and his resolution respecting that family, were kept to ourselves. "It is, however," exclaimed our host, "an empty precaution; their friend Jamieson will make their misfortunes amply known." How clearly he comprehended the man appeared in less than two days. That the proud and unrelenting Mrs. Trimming and her insolent son were actually turned out of house and home, by a great merchant from Philadelphia, and had been refused even the boon of remaining in their house one week, was the gratefully-swallowed report of the day.

We found a substantial repast ready, and the disorder incident to the sale remedied. The house had again assumed the appearance of being the residence of decent inhabitants. Mr. Overton delivered the grateful acknowledgments of Mrs. Swansey and her children; but I could not clearly comprehend why young Swansey had not himself appeared. The absence of the females was natural: but Mr. Overton, in few words, accounted for the conduct of all. "You must have the kindness to excuse young Mr. Swansey, and his mother and sister, from paying their respects here. The shock is too recent," continued Mr. Overton; "James Swansey could disregard the loss of his home, but I am afraid his courage would be unequal to meeting in this house its new owner, and remember, as he must, that in it he could never again see his beloved parent and sister. Pardon me, sir, but I advised him against the attempt." "Perhaps their repugnance to return may be removed," said Mr. Graham. "I have a plan in my head which, if it meets the views of Mrs. Swansey, may restore her to her home without any violent shock to her delicacy. Here is nearly eight thousand dollars, which I this moment pay into the sheriff's hand for her use. If Mrs. Swansey will consent to take this farm on easy rent, it is her home again—and who knows but she may be again its mistress. I have other property in the neighbourhood, and will most willingly see this family restored to their fire-side."

Suffice it to say, this proposal was acceded to next day by Mrs. Swansey and her son, and communicated to Mr. Graham. "I do things in my own way," said that gentleman, "and as the new year is now at hand, suppose we have a house-warming, and celebrate the season and the occasion together. I am told Miss Swansey sings tolerably, and I touch a piano sometimes," striking, with admirable skill, the chords of the instrument, which had become his by purchase. "I should like to put this piece of furniture under the care of one who knew its value," he continued. "It is some time since I have indulged in festivities of any kind, and may now be excused to relax a little."

New Year day, 1803, was therefore agreed upon as the day of restoration, and for the introduction of the Swanseys to their earthly preserver. The day arrived—I was with my friend on the morn. His whole demeanor exhibited at once anxiety and restless impatience, for which I could not account. He wandered from apartment to apartment, as the hour of meeting approached. His conversation was loose and incoherent. The announciation that the expected family had arrived, restored him to himself in a moment. He received them with a dignity and politeness which at once dispated the sense of obligation which, on the part of his guests, would have marred their unexpected happiness. The embarrassment of manner was transferred to Mrs. Swansey. The tones of his voice aroused recollections vague and undefined. Her mind wandered, she knew not whither. From impending ruin, herself and children were restored to competency. She was again at the head of the house bequeathed to her by her father. Yet she became distant, abstracted, and unhappy. Not

to Lar ton and daughter—accompanied by Mr Graham, the latter was diverted from collar to garret. His other guests were left to me and Mr. Overton. The announciation of Miss McFrame only made confusion worse, as joy seemed to render all sedateness out of question.—The conduct of Graham continued, however, to my comprehension inexplicable; a total change had taken place. He laughed and played with the light-heartedness of youth. His most expressive eye beamed with pleasure unutterable, as he led Jane Swansey and her brother from room to room. Summons to dinner for a moment restored some powers of recollection. Mr. Graham then advanced, and, with great delicacy, offered his hand to lead Mrs. Swansey to the dining room. Though both were advanced in life, it was seldom that two more imposing figures could be seen together. Their forms, their respective characters, and the novel means by which they were brought together, combined to turn the eye of every guest upon them as they advanced. In passing up the room they came full before a large mirror, when Mrs. Swansey gave a convulsive scream, as she glanced upon the reflected image of her conductor, turned a frenzied eye upon his face, and exclaimed, "God of Heaven, it cannot be!" "It can be," passionately replied the agitated Graham. "Has eighteen years so changed me, Maria, that William Swansey is forgotten?" My husband—my wife—my father—my children—burst from the members of this once more united family. We were at length seated at table; but the viands were literally untouched. The frenzy of joy was contagious, and never were there met a more happy group than that now assembled in the hall of the Swansey family. The piano and the song were forgotten, when Mr. Graham, or rather Mr. Swansey, observed, in a solemn tone, "We are met, and I am of opinion I cannot more usefully employ this evening, than in giving you the history of my life, the causes which led me from home, from this ever-remembered and beloved family, and the train of events which have conspired to restore us to each other."—This was indeed a welcome proposal; and, with deep attention, we heard the history of the wanderings of William Swansey.

Evening Post.

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We are reluctantly compelled to defer the publication of the epistle of the N. Y. Friends' Meeting, and the Circular of the Franklin Institute, till next week.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

A master mechanic of this city, of hitherto unblemished reputation, was last week discovered to have committed forgeries on different individuals to a large amount. He fled, and has not yet been arrested.

A bunch of asparagus was cut by Mr. Rudolph Fiehl, of Tassyunk Township, on Friday last, six inches long, and eighteen heads, weighing three pounds and one ounce.

There were 63 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—34 adults and 29 children—15 of which were under one year of age.

The application of raw Upland Cotton is recommended in cases of the Gout.

Gov. Shulze, in his proclamation, offers a reward for the apprehension of Thomas Slevan, who is charged with murdering Wm. Degan, of Perry county.

Paper made of straw is now manufactured in quantities by Mr. Shryock, of Chambersburg, Pa. It is said to be a very superior article for newspaper wrappers. Dampness adds to its strength.

A Milledgeville (Georgia) Journal of the 25th ult. says:—"A gentleman from Rabun county, informs us that on the 10th inst. the tops of the mountains in his neighbourhood were covered with snow.

Mr. Samuel G. Reynolds, of Bristol, R. I. has invented, patented, and put in operation at Pawtucket, a machine for manufacturing wrought nails, by water power. A complete and substantial head is formed to the nail, with a smooth and exact taper, preferable to those wrought by hand. Mechanics speak highly of it.

A brilliant meteor was seen to pass over the City of Charleston on the evening of the 25th ultimo, a little after dark, from the N. W. taking an Easterly direction. It appeared to be unusually slow in its progress, and was nearly five seconds before it became invisible, emitting as it passed many luminous sparks.

"She walks in Beauty."—There is now in the hospital near York, Pa. a young woman aged about 16 years, who is something of a prodigy. She weighs 305 lbs. and measures 5 feet 9 inches in height, and 4 feet 6 inches round the waist.

Examinations are making at Cincinnati, under the authority of the U. States, to ascertain the practicability and expense of bridging the Ohio at that place.

Counterfeit notes of the denomination of Ten Dollars, of the State Bank of Boston, so well executed as to deceive experienced judges, have been circulated in this City. They are signed William Gray, President, and F. Frothingham, Cashier.

In several of the New-York boarding houses, as we learn from the Commercial Advertiser, the use of ardent spirits has been altogether dispensed with, at the particular request of the assembled boarders.

At Savannah, on the 26th ult. a bill was found against Wright White, for being concerned in arresting or detaining Stephenson.

The Grand Jury, for the United States District Court at Baltimore, adjourned on Thursday; have found bills, for piracy, against several individuals, some of whom have been arrested, while others have fled.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, says the Norfolk Herald, which has had a thorough overhauling, and is now nearly equal in condition to a new ship, is getting ready for sea. Report says the C. will take out Messrs. McLane and Rives, our Ministers to England and France, and then proceed to the Mediterranean.

A respectable journal in the state of Indiana, announces the termination of a "shocking suicide" in the town in which it is printed, in the following terms: "At the next cut he succeeded with the blade of the razor, which he held with the grasp of a vice, in severing the jugular vein and the carotid artery of one side of the neck, and expired, consequently, as soon as the purple current of vitality could evacuate the citadel of the system."

Henry Forsett has recently been tried at Baltimore on an indictment, under an act of the state of Maryland against gambling, by keeping a Roulette table; found guilty and sentenced to one week's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1000 dollars.

George Chapman was hanged at Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y. on the 27th ult. Ten or fifteen thousand spectators were present, and, from 6 to 10 in the morning, the streets of Geneva, six miles distant, were thronged with wagons and horses.

The bodies of 21 men and two women, killed by the explosion of the Fulton, at Brooklyn, were buried at the Wallabout, on Friday, at two o'clock. Lieut. Breckenridge was buried at six the same afternoon. Five persons are said to be missing, in addition to those named in the list.

A man lately died, in England, from the effect of arsenic, which he had swallowed to kill toads in his stomach.

The President has announced, by proclamation, that discriminating duties are suspended with respect to Austrian vessels and their cargoes, arriving in the United States.

Jonathan P. Hoyt, of Chenango Point, has offered, at New York, a reward of 500 dollars for a pocket-book with 1000 dollars in notes of the Chenango bank, and various banks of Pennsylvania, cut out of his pocket as he landed from a steamboat on Friday.

The Blairsville Record mentions that a boat lately entered the canal, near that place, and descended nearly six miles. According to the Kittanning (Armstrong cy.) Gazette, part of the aqueduct across Buffalo creek, at Freeport, fell down about three weeks ago.

The Milledgeville papers state, on what they deem good authority, that the Cherokees are making extensive arrangements to go west of the Mississippi.

Cooper performed Virginius, with great success, at Nashville, on the 20th ult. Among the performers engaged at the new theatre, which was to open this week, we notice the names of Mrs. Knight, the Slomans, and Little Miss Lane.

At Baltimore, on Friday, Mr. G. J. Brown, stretching his body from a third story window to call his son, lost his balance, and falling to the ground, was killed almost instantly. He had been some time confined to his chamber by sickness.

The tavern and outhouses of Geo. Spotts, near Wilmington, Del. were destroyed by fire last week, and he much scorched in attempting to save his property.

The legislature of New Jersey, at its late session, passed a law by which the coroner is released from the necessity of calling a jury of inquest in case of a violent, sudden or casual death, unless he believes there is cause to suspect some one of being guilty of murder or manslaughter in the premises.

Major Watkins, of Alabama, destroyed himself with a pistol, in New Orleans, on the 15th of May. Pecuniary embarrassments drove him to despair.

By a law of the state of New Jersey, the holders of notes upon "the State Bank at Trenton," are allowed one year from February 21, 1829, to bring in their claims, after which they will be debarred the privilege.

A society has been formed in Lexington, Ky. with the same views, and to be conducted on the same principles, as the Franklin Institute in this city. It is entitled "The Mechanics' Institute."

Four horses and a colt were killed by lightning on Monday evening, the first instant, on the farm of Mr. John Coblentz, near Middletown, Maryland. They were standing under a tree in the pasture, and add another to the many instances we have heretofore had of the danger of taking shelter under trees during a thunder gust.

A letter from Mr. Madison of the 30th ult. says, "I am getting well over a renewed and more severe attack of influenza, brought on by a premature exposure, which I could not avoid."

At the factories at Nashua, N. H. within the last 12 months, 2,240,000 yards of cloth have been manufactured, consisting of sheetings and shirtings, a part of which were for printing—There are two mills, one of which was not in full operation until some time after the commencement of the year.

A Staunton, (Va.) paper of the 8th, says—Myriads of Locusts now swarm through this neighborhood.—The woods resound with their doleful cry. We were induced, a few days ago, to attempt a count of the number that had risen in a small space round a tree, from the quantity of their casts we saw—but had to give it up. It would have been a task for the crab-computing powers of a Leeuwenhoeck.

A rencontre took place in Taylorsville, Kentucky, on the 13th ult. between Mr. Brents and Mr. Bateman, in which the latter received a stab through the body with a sword cane, which instantly deprived him of life.

The warehouse of Messrs. Gilmore in Water street, Baltimore, was robbed on Friday night. The thieves, having forced their way into the cellar, bored a hole in the floor of the counting room above, through which they passed—opened desks, &c. and took 210 dollars.

According to the Miners' Journal, during the week ending with Saturday, 2713 tons of coal, in 101 boats were shipped at Mount Carbon for Philadelphia. Total, this season—17,620 tons, in 646 boats. In 1828, though the navigation opened two weeks earlier, the quantity, up to June 6, was only 12,961 tons.

The President has appointed Caleb Atwater, of Ohio, with Cols. M'Neil and Menan, to treat with several Indian tribes, on the Mississippi. The object is said to be the purchase of the right of soil south of the Onisconsin river, especially the lead region.

The Secretary of a Library Company, at Columbia, Tennessee, calls on subscribers to pay their instalments of five dollars, and heads his advertisement a *troublesome business*.

A resolution, for a state tax of 75,000 dollars, was adopted by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Friday, by a vote of 291 to 34.

A Take in Full Bearing.—Under this title, the Beaufort Gazette says:—"Last week some of Mr. Furkneat's negroes on New River, St. Luke's Parish, while at work in the woods, discovered four full grown bears on the same tree. Mr. F. being informed of it, called to his aid his neighbour, Dr. Allen, and several gentlemen, whom he found at Dr. A's house, and they succeeded in killing all four."

Our Virginia and North Carolina friends are beginning to reap the advantages of the Dismal Swamp Canal. They will none of them hereafter be opposed to internal improvement.

An Ohio paper announces the appearance of locusts in vast numbers.

The stages have commenced running from Baltimore to Cincinnati in six days, and from Cincinnati to Baltimore in the same length of time. They arrive at Wheeling from each place, in three days.

Deaths during the past week in Baltimore—males 19, females 12—total 31, of which number 11 were coloured persons.

During the week ending with Saturday last, 31 drunkards were taken before the Police, at New York.

The New-York City Inspector reports the death of 73 persons during the week past, ending on the 6th inst.—of this number, there were 18 men, 14 women, 24 boys and 17 girls.

The Scioto (Ohio) Gazette, states that the exports of the Scioto Valley for the last year, drawn from the soil alone, are estimated at one and a quarter millions of dollars!

Bell's Life in London, of the 3d ult. concludes its account of the great trotting match between Rattler and Miss Turner, by saying that the King has expressed a desire to see the American horse.

The numbers from the wheels of the New York State Lottery drawn on Tuesday, were, 1, 36, 8, 22, 41, 53, 29.

A Providence, R. I. paper, complains that there is not a stomach pump in the town. Some of the Doctors use a common syringe, with an elastic tube, and think it better than the pump.

A correspondent of a morning paper says that an extensive body of iron ore, of the first quality, has been discovered, a few hundred yards from Orwigsburg, near the Pottsville turnpike.

A letter from New Orleans, dated 15th May, states that the Small Pox was very bad in every part of the city. In consequence of which, the times have never been duller—the planters are afraid to come to town on account of the prevalence of the above disease.

The York, Pa. Recorder, says—"The jail of this county is at present empty—not an individual being confined therein for crime or debt. The like has not occurred before for nearly two years."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Compiled from numerous papers received by arrivals at New-York since our last publication.

Alarming Riots at Manchester.—We deeply regret to state, says the Liverpool Times of May the 5th, that yesterday noon an alarming riot broke out in the neighborhood of Ancoats, Manchester, in consequence of a reduction (which was announced on Saturday) in the price to be paid for weaving shirtings. We are not quite certain in whose mill the damage was commenced, but the factories of Mr. Guest and Mr. Thomas Harbottle have been completely gutted, and a large mill occupied by Messrs. Parker, in Dyche street, Angel street, has been set on fire and burnt down. The Manchester Times, remarking on the riots that have recently occurred, says that the condition of the working people seems to be growing worse and worse, and that there is no present prospect of agreement between them and their employers. A committee has been appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the operation of the present system of parochial Government throughout England. The proposer of this measure, Mr. Hobhouse, made the following statements respecting the most important branch of this subject:—"At this moment the assessment for parochial management, and of course for the support of the poor was so immense, as to afford convincing proof of the importance of this subject. It appeared, from a return presented in February, 1828, that the poor rates in England and Wales amounted to 7,781,356*l.*; and that out of that sum 1,282,000*l.* odd, being about 17 per cent. upon the whole sum, was devoted to other purposes besides the relief of the poor.—What use was made of that money he was not enabled, looking at the return to state; but of course a considerable proportion of that money was expended—indeed the fact was quite notorious that it was so—upon the management and collection of that enormous sum.

The riots in the manufacturing districts had reached an alarming height. Blood had been shed. At Rochdale, the rioters destroyed the looms, and carried away the shuttles. Twenty-three were apprehended by the magistrates and the military. The remainder collected before the prison, to liberate them. The soldiers at first fired blank cartridges, which not intimidating the rioters, who rushed upon the soldiers, several rounds of ball were fired, by which five were killed and about 25 wounded. There had been extensive riots, and 57 persons had been apprehended at Manchester. Through the intervention of the soldiery, it was again pretty quiet on the 7th May.—The dragoons at Birmingham had been ordered to Leeds. There were hopes of a compromise at Spitalfields.

At the King's levee on the 29th of April, Mr. O'Connell was one of the earliest arrivals, and was very graciously received by his Majesty.

It was rumored as the intention of the British government to take off the duties on French wines.

The new Pope, it is said, has restored to the Jews, and to Christian dissenters from the Church of Rome, the privileges of which they were deprived by his predecessor, and is disposed to act with liberality.

Mr. O'Connell was to take his seat in the House of Commons on the evening of the 8th. It was considered as certain that he would not be opposed by government.

Cobbet has addressed a long petition to parliament humbly praying that the Protestant Church of England, as by Law established, may be by Law repealed, and utterly abrogated and abolished.

The Duke of Clarence is again suffering under a severe and serious spasmodic attack.

Mr. O'Connell.—The subscription to what is called the O'Connell Tribute, is confidently expected to amount to at least £30,000.

The sumptuous entertainments at the Castle of Dublin are quite amazing to the Irish. The Duke of Northumberland's dinner parties consist generally of fifty persons. A servant stands behind each chair, in addition to which forty other attendants are kept in the room. The kindness and affability of the noble host and his excellent consort have won all hearts.

It is stated that the creditors of Stephenson, Remington & Co. will receive a dividend of 15s. in the pound.

The government had given notice to the Bank of England, of its intention to fund a portion of the outstanding Exchequer bills. The subscriptions to commence at the Bank on the 8th of May.

The Liverpool Chronicle states that the importers and dealers in Tobacco, are again up in arms, in consequence of permission having been given to the Irish planters to have another year's growth free of duty.

The tax on British spirits last year amounted to four millions; on tea to three millions; and on candles to half a million.

There is a duty chargeable on the importation of *oats*; if from any British possession in America, 3d each; from other places 6d. each.

A letter from Ancona says that the United States having failed in their effort to obtain from the Porte the cession of an island in the Mediterranean, had opened a negociation with the Greek government, for a similar object, with every prospect of success.

At the late assizes for the county of Warwick, judgment of death was recorded against sixty-six prisoners, of whom twenty-eight were poachers; six were ordered to be transported for life, one for fourteen years, and fifteen for seven years.

Among the important pieces of intelligence, in the London papers, we find that the Duchess of St. Albans at her last party, waltzed with Sir George Warrenden.

A strong contest had been carried on for the election of a new Lady Patroness to Almack's, and although it caused as much discussion as the Catholic bill, it resulted in the choice of Lady Londonderry.

M. Calemard de Lafayette has been assassinated in Paris. The day on which the assassin committed the act, he wrote six letters to the relatives of his victim, which were stopped by order of Government. He had been frequently heard to say that M. Calemard should never die but by his hand; but his victim, unapprehensive of danger, never adopted any precautionary measures.

The Plymouth Herald says it is confidently reported, that the Government of Great Britain, joined by that of France and Austria, will inform Russia that they will not remain silent spectators, and see Turkey become a conquered country. If Russia still persevere, it is more than probable that a higher tone will be used, and perhaps the torch of war, lit in the East, may spread its flames throughout Europe.

Parliament resumed their sittings on the 28th of April. The Duke of Norfolk, Lords Clifford and Dormer, (Catholics) took their seats in the House of Lords as Peers of the Realm. After taking the oaths, these long excluded Peers shook hands with the Lord Chancellor, but were not introduced, as is the usual custom with newly created Peers. Subsequently, however, they received the congratulations of many noble and distinguished Peers—amongst whom were the Dukes of Sussex, Leinster, Earls Grey, Fitzwilliam, &c. They have thus resumed, if in their persons it can be called resumption, the hereditary seats of their illustrious ancestors, which no Catholic had been suffered to occupy for 148 years. This is the first overt operation of the Catholic Relief Bill.

In the House of Commons on the 30th of April, Mr. Hume gave notice that on the 19th of May, he should move that the House resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the act of the 9th George IV, relating to the Corn Laws, and to submit to its consideration the propriety of imposing a fixed, instead of a fluctuating duty.

On the 30th of April, the marquis of Lansdown gave notice, on the part of the marquis of Anglesey, that on the Monday following, he should bring forward his motion connected with his administration in Ireland.

Westminster Abbey was discovered to be on fire on the 29th of April, but no material injury was done: it was presumed to have been the work of some incendiary.

Kean has experienced a paralytic shock, from which he can never so far recover as to appear on the stage again. He was in Ireland, at the Royal Hotel, Dublin.

Trade continued depressed in the various manufacturing towns.

Accounts from the Levant state that considerable movements are making by the combined squadrons in the Mediterranean, and armaments are making in the Ionian Islands; the garrisons of those Islands having been considerably augmented.

A letter from Havre says, "We have just heard that there are now loading in the Baltic 87 ships for French ports, which will bring us before the end of May about thirty million pounds of grain.

It is believed that the British ministry is about seriously to engage in an attempt to procure the free navigation of the Rhine. A ship is already on its way to Cologne.

Letters received from Holland state that a new and awful system of warfare is to be adopted by the Turks in the ensuing campaign. Orders have been given to the Turkish commanders, on the approach of the Russians to any town, to dig up the church yards, and bring the dead bodies into the houses. The inhabitants are instantly to leave the towns. This is to be done, in the hope that, should the Russians take possession of those places, a pestilence will immediately assail them.—*Standard.*

Portugal.—The London Globe of the 2d ult. says:—"We have the strongest reason to believe that the other Great Powers of Europe, in concert with his Majesty's government, have come to a determination as to the course to be pursued towards the Usurper of the Crown of Portugal. They have caused an intimation to be made to him, in their names, that he must forthwith withdraw from the exercise of his usurped authority; nor, after his past conduct, do they consider his renunciation of the Crown a sufficient guarantee for the future: the Powers have consequently declared that his presence, or that of his mother, cannot be any longer permitted in Portugal, or any part of the Peninsula; but that, in the event of his retiring quietly, an ample income for both will be guaranteed to them from the revenues of the *Casa del Infantado*.—In addition to these facts, we are glad to hear that the most cordial understanding subsists between the British government and the representatives of Don Pedro in this country. The cordial union of all the Great Powers in the steps which are to be taken is a pledge that the change in Portugal will not be accompanied by any measures of unnecessary severity."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The preparations of the Turks for the approaching contest are formidable, and the whole people are clamorous to be led to battle. The head-quarters of the Russian army were to have been removed to the camp before Silistria, and the Turks were assembling in great force to defend that place.

The force, of the Pacha of Egypt (18,000) are to march to Erzeroum to combat the Russian Asiatic army.

A simultaneous movement of the Russian fleets in the Mediterranean and Black Sea is to take place (*they say,*) and the point of junction is to be in the Bosphorus. It is much more easy to say this than to do it.

The village of Farraraki (at the entrance of the Bosphorus) has been occupied by three thousand Turkish troops, and strongly entrenched.

The overflowing of the Danube, and the swell of the rivers generally throughout the East, have retarded military operations.

The following intelligence is dated Frontiers of Moldavia, April 20:—It appears that the Turks have assumed the offensive along the whole line of the Balkan, and the garrisons of Widdin, Silistria, and Giurgevo, have made sorties simultaneously. General Diebitsch immediately dispatched orders to the troops that were coming up, to accelerate their march, and the General himself is advancing on Silistria. The guards are entering the principalities, and will form a corps of reserve.

It appears that the service of guarding the defiles of the Balkan is confided to 30,000 Spahis, the flower of the Turkish armies, and perhaps, the finest cavalry upon earth.

Constantinople (Pera) April 2.—(Extracts from a Private Letter.)—For three days we have been almost destitute of provisions.—The Turks do not allow the Frank merchants to bring us any. The small quantity that reaches us we receive from Buyukdere. It seems there have been great disturbances at Galata amongst the storekeepers and Turkish sailors. It is said that the grand Seignior has ordered the principal mutineers to be executed. It is supposed that the famous Sandjack-Scheriff, or the Standard of Mahomed, will be carried to-morrow to the Imperial mosque of Sultan Achmet, to announce to the faithful Mussulmans the day of the Grand Seignior's departure for Adrianople; and it is thought that Mahomed will set out on the 10th, accompanied by the Imperial troops, and preceded, as well as followed, by a numerous body of fanatical volunteers; almost all of whom have made the campaigns of 1809 and 1810 against the Russian army before Shumla. At Pera a report had been circulated that the Turks had experienced great losses in the vicinity of Varna and Silistria. It was yesterday announced at Constantinople that the Turkish troops encamped near Rudschuck had advanced towards Giurgevo. The best informed individuals think that the Russians will not attempt to take Shumla, but that, after investing that fortress on all sides, they will leave a corps of reserve there, and that the main body of the army will march upon Constantinople. It is quite certain that the Russians will meet at the Balkan, the strongest, the most obstinate, and most formidable resistance. The passages of these craggy mountains are intrusted to the Turkish cavalry called Spahis. A list of fresh favours is published at Constantinople, which the Grand Seignior promises to that already privileged cavalry after the victory. It is reported that these several corps amounted to upwards of 30,000 men. It cannot be comprehended here why the Russians display no more activity in their military operations. Some say that the inundation of the Danube has counteracted their plans; and others that the Russian Ministry relies much on the scarcity of provisions which they expect to see soon in Turkey. If this be their calculation they are mistaken; for our English residents at Pera have assured us that supplies will not be wanting; and that if, for the present moment some suffering prevail in this respect, there will shortly arrive, both at Constantinople and amongst the army, an abundance of provisions, and of every necessary to preserve tranquility.

Turkish Frontiers, April 8.—All the accounts from Constantinople speak of the dreadful state of alarm of the Christian inhabitants of the capital. Day and night they fear some ebullition of Mahomedan fanaticism. When a courier arrives the fears of the Christians are general; for, should any disaster befal the great Turkish army, the lives and property of the Christians would be in the greatest danger, notwithstanding the protection of the Government. The fine country houses on the banks of the Bosphorus are all deserted; the rich foreigners, and even the Jewish merchants, have, for the most part, returned to Smyrna. It is very seldom that a Christian ventures to go from Pera and the other suburbs to Constantinople, properly so called, where the Moslahs, Cadi, and Dervises, have so inflamed the fanaticism of the Mussulmans, that a trifling circumstance would be sufficient to lead to the murder of a Christian, no matter of what nation; and the increasing want of provisions naturally increases the exasperation of the Mussulmans.—Endeavors are made to encourage them with the hope of the caravans from Smyrna, and a large supply of corn and rice from Egypt. The latter, it is said, will be brought here in part by English ships; but it will hardly escape the vigilance of the Russian blockading squadron. The flotilla is looked for with impatience. To prevent any disturbances, the Sultan, as we hear, will not have it celebrated with the usual pomp, but only by extraordinary prayers.

Four days afterwards, (April 11,) he will go, it is further reported, with the chief members of the Divan to Adrianople, where Redschid already is encamped with 50,000 men. It seems that Shumla will be again the point of union of the main force, and the most vigorous resistance may be expected.

A Tartar, sent off from Teheran by the British Charge d'Affaires, has brought intelligence that the Russian Embassy, and all the Russians who were in Persia, have been massacred, and the Schah himself is in danger if he does not suspend the payment of the war contribution to Russia. All the foreigners at Teheran are in dread, and the English Charge d'Affaires has addressed to the Persian Government a note, in which he declares that he shall consider it responsible for any act of violence that may be exercised against British subjects; and at the same time demands the punishment of those persons who are guilty of the massacre of the Russians. The latter point it would be very difficult to accomplish, as the whole nation took part in the massacre.

[Tauris is situated at the north-east frontiers of Persia, several hundred miles distant from Teheran, which lies south-west of Tauris.]

Letters of the 8th ult. from Corfu, announce, that the Greeks having made themselves masters of the castle that defends the Gulf of Lepanto, on the side of Western Greece, the fortress of Lepanto, which was in possession of the Turks, was treating for its surrender. "The Greeks are at present," says the letters, "masters of nearly all the country lying between the Gulf of Arta, near Corfu, and the Gulf of Volo, in the Archipelago. Along this line there are no important points except Missolonghi, Lavadia, and Athens. The Turks who occupy them will be unable to maintain their ground long on account of the want of provisions, and the difficulty of receiving succour. Thus the Greeks will, ere long, have made the conquest of the countries destined to form a part of the new State of Greece, in pursuance of the late resolutions of the Allied Powers. The tract of country comprehended between the Isthmus of Corinth and the line of Volo and Arta is of an extent nearly equal to the whole of the Peloponnesus, to which it was at first intended to confine free Greece."

Flood at Dantzic.—Great damage has been done on the tract of land called the Werder, and in the city of Dantzic itself, by the breaking of the dykes on the Vistula. On the 9th instant, the stream being swelled by the immense quantity of snow which has fallen in the interior, and impeded in its regular course by vast masses of ice, broke through the dyke in several places, and all the lower houses, as well in the fifty villages as over the whole plain of the Werder, were soon inundated to the roof, and the water still continued to rise, so that it rose at last five feet above the summit of the dyke, for its whole length of twenty-five miles. Of 8,000 or 10,000 head of cattle, and 4000 or 5000 houses, it is probable that not a tenth part is saved. In Dantzic itself great damage has been done. A quarter called the Lower Town, inhabited by the poorest class, was overflowed in an instant by the giving way of a sluice and the houses filled up to the roof. The torrent rushed impetuously through the city towards the harbour and the mouth of the Vistula, overpowering every obstacle in its course, and sweeping considerable houses into the sea. It was not till the 12th that the water began to abate, and on the 14th it had fallen three feet; but the city seemed to be surrounded on three sides by a great lake, and even on the 13th the poor sufferers could not leave the roofs of the houses and the steeples, and the want of food increased their distress. Hundreds were saved by boats and rafts, and provisions sent to the villages by the same means, but it is feared that numbers have perished.

"Berlin, April 26.—The journals continue to give the most deplorable accounts of the effects of the late inundations in West and East Prussia. Between Thorn and Marienweder, the dikes have given way in 30 places, and likewise in several places between Marienweder, Elbing and Dantzic. All the low grounds called Niderungen, on the Vistula and the Nogath, the most fertile parts are under water, and only the roofs of the houses visible. A great many persons (but the number cannot be ascertained) have perished. Hundreds of houses and other buildings have been swept away, and half of the remainder in danger of falling. Besides the destruction of provisions and stores of all kinds, it is feared that when the water, which falls very slowly, has wholly subsided, the greater part of this fruitful district will be found covered with sand, and rendered forever barren. The accounts from the banks of the Memel and Pregel are of the same afflicting description.

SPAIN.

The story of an expedition to Mexico is repeated in a letter of the 23d of April from Madrid. The measure is said to have been determined on in consequence of the representations of some priests from Mexico. The Infant, Don Carlos, is said to have declared himself in favour of the measure, and it is added that the expedition will sail from Havana in October or November next.

The Archbishop of Cadiz, says a private letter from Madrid, has protested against making his city a free port, and tendered his resignation in case the measure was to be carried into effect. The king consulted with his council, and announced to the bishop his decision in the following words—"*We accept the resignation of this unworthy successor of the Apostles.*"

Earthquakes continued to be felt at Murcia, and Orihuela. Many opulent families have been reduced to poverty, and hundreds of persons have been maimed for life by the shocks. To add to the general distress, bands of robbers make their retreats in the forsaken dwellings, and prowl the country.

From a London Paper.

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR MAY.

A Morning Dress.—A dress of fine India muslin, with a very deep flounce in festoons, elegantly embroidered, and the scallope edged by a double quilling of narrow lace. Over the flounce is worked on the dress, a superb pattern in embroidery. The body is *en gerbe*, with a full ruche of thread tulle round the upper part of the bust. The sleeves *a la Mamelukе*, with a broad cuff, headed by a ruche, the same as the tucker, and a similar ornament near the hand; between these ruches, there is a bracelet on the left wrist formed of two rows of gold beads; on the right, a broad gold bracelet, on which are medallions in turquoise stones. The hat is of satin, the colour of the summer rose, with bows of the same, and a few black espoit feathers, the hat ties under the chin, with ribbon the same colour as the hat, figured in delicate outlines of black. A necklace of rubies, set round with pearls *a l'antique*, encircles the neck just below the throat.

Private Concert Dress.—A dress of white crape, with a broad hem at the border, finished by a row of gold cordons, *en bouton*. The body is made *en gerbe*, with full sleeves; and the waist is encircled by a wide satin belt, and a double falling frill surrounds the tucker part of the bust, of crape, in points. The hair is arranged in the Chinese style, and surmounted by a bouquet of full-blown Provence roses; two rows of gold beads form an oblique bandeau across the forehead, and completes the head-dress. The ear-pendants are of gold, exquisitely wrought.

Opera Dress.—A dress of cherry-coloured satin, with a broad hem round the border of the skirt, headed by a cordon of gold. The corsage *a la Sevigne* encircled round the waist by a gold cord, finished in chain-work, whence depend just below the top of the broad hem, two gold tassels. The sleeves are short and full, of the same material as the dress; they are covered by Persian draperies of white blond, and surmounted by a frill of blond on each shoulder. The coiffure consists of a net of black satin, with three short white feathers placed under the brim on the right side; the other part of the hat is adorned with white plumage, and puffs of blue satin ribbon. The ear-pendants are of fine carved red coral.

The [illegible] Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The poetical communications from W. J. Marvin, shall meet with prompt attention.

The writer of *William and Lucy*, is a [illegible] youth, we dare say. Where he could have acquired a knowledge of so many hard words, we are at a loss to know, but certainly he puts them out with wonderful ease.

Emma is hardly passable.

Willy, the Scribe, is agreeable, and we will insert his communication.

Influence of a Lively Sensibility is a well written Essay. It shall have a place.

The Visitant, No. 1, is a sensible article, but is carelessly written. Considerable revision will be necessary, before it can appear in print.

We cannot oblige *Martie*.

The Infatuated Lover, B. S., is beyond our comprehension.

We are sorry we cannot accommodate *Wanna*.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

This work, so creditable to American talent and research, has reached its tenth number which is now before us.

Art. I. *Discoveries in Central Africa.* The journal of the unfortunate Captain Clapperton's second expedition into the interior of Africa, to which is added the journal of his own servant to the coast, by Richard Lander, his faithful servant, though not conveying so much information as former publications of a similar kind, is full of deeply interesting matter. The pathetic detail of the Captain's sufferings,—his untimely decease, and the tender attentions of his kind hearted follower, are passages which contain more real pathos than most of the popular fictions, and the whole narrative is so interwoven with happy descriptions of the manners and customs of a strange and almost unknown people, that even to those who feel but slightly for the progress of geographical knowledge, it has charms which must recommend it to general perusal. But upon the student it has higher claims, as forming one and an important link in the great chain of discovery, which has been extended during the last century over a country theretofore almost unexplored, and that in despite of toil and difficulty, danger and death.

The Reviewer, in introducing this book to notice, has prepared a concise and clear account of the progress of knowledge of Central Africa, since the earliest time, and displays a most familiar and intimate acquaintance with his subject. The article is instructive and interesting.

Art. II. *Milton's familiar Letters, translated from the Latin, with notes.* Some months since, a young gentleman of Philadelphia published a volume with the preceding title, the merits of which excited some controversy. We have never read the work, and can therefore form no opinion of its merits, but we do think that the undertaking was highly creditable, and if the success was at all commensurate with the design, the translator is entitled to considerable praise. The Reviewer's opinion, which on the question is valuable, is thus expressed.

"The translator and editor of the work before us, has accomplished a difficult task with diligence and success. Whatever stiffness is visible in the work, may be fairly traced to the impossibility of giving a faithful version of Milton's peculiar style, into any thing like flowing English. The notes with which the work is furnished, evince an extensive acquaintance with the history of the poet and the times, and an assiduity of research, which those only understand who have spent weary hours in hunting an obscure name through the ponderous annals of a former age."

Art. III. *Astronomy of Laplace.*—This is long, and, we have no doubt, an able and learned dissertation; but, to an unscientific reader, excessively heavy and dull. Thirty-three pages are almost too much to devote to such a subject, in a Review so general in its character and objects as the Quarterly.

Art. IV. *Flint's Geography and History of the Western States.*—We were pleased to observe the favourable notice which the Reviewer has taken of this book. It certainly deserves it. Every attempt to render the western sections of our country familiar to us is praiseworthy, and few men are better fitted by talent and observation, to do justice to such a subject, than Mr. Flint. Possessing extensive acquirements, habits of close investigation, and long residence in the country which he describes, the truth of his pictures cannot be doubted, while the freshness of his style and his peculiarly graphic descriptions render them inviting and attractive.

The book contains much valuable information, and should be in the hands of every one who desires to become acquainted with the great and growing countries of the west.

Art. V. *Chancery Law.*—A good article and learned, but suitable only for a professional reader.

Art. VI. *Horne Tooke.*—This article professing to be a Review of Dr. Graham's Life of Horne Tooke, is, in truth, a biographical memoir of the latter is compiling which the Doctor's book has not been regarded as of paramount excellence. The article is well written.

Art. VII. *History of Pennsylvania.*—The want of a full and complete history of this state

& as long been felt. To supply this deficiency Mr. Gordon, of Philadelphia, devoted himself to the task, and after a laborious investigation of all that was necessary to a proper completion of his design, he published the result of his researches in an octavo volume. So far as this history goes, it is creditable to the author, and will be serviceable to the reader; but it is only extended to the period of the Revolution, and much therefore remains to be known on the subject. The Reviewer speaks favorably of the work, and we must speak favourably of the Reviewer. This article is one of the most pleasant in the present number, and contains withal much valuable information.

Art. VIII. *Female Biography.*—We recommend this article to the notice of the Ladies. Their sex has ample justice done them, and besides this, they will find it interspersed with many entertaining anecdotes of illustrious women.

Art. IX. *Hosack's Life of Clinton.*—A just tribute to the memory of that great statesman.

Art. X. *Russia.*

MRS. ROYALL.

This distinguished lady has again appeared before the public in her capacity of authoress, and it is but justice to say that her present volume is fully as instructive and amusing as those which have preceded it. Her travels through Pennsylvania are depicted with the same fidelity,—the same unbending regard to truth,—the same lofty spirit of independence, and the same indifference to the world's opinion, which have always heretofore been her most striking characteristics; and she deals her praises or censures with a liberal and unsparing hand, awarding to every individual who has fallen within the sphere of her observation, exactly so much as she conceives to be due and becoming. It is a subject of much congratulation that Mrs. R. has found, among our citizens, a large number of whom she has been able to speak in terms of praise; and more especially do we rejoice that she has been well treated by several of the class editorial.—While in Philadelphia she honoured us with a visit, and having previously heard of her attainments, we, of course, received her with every attention which it was in our power to bestow. Though the time we passed in her society was necessarily limited, from the extended nature of her engagements, we were particularly struck with the fearless manner in which she delivered her sentiments and opinions; and most probably, though our recollection upon this subject is not positive, took occasion to say as much to her. That our good behaviour was not thrown away we have reason to believe, from the kindly notice she has been pleased to take of us in her book, which has so elated us, that despite our natural modesty, we cannot help making the extract:—

"I had as yet seen but a few of my friends the editors, and learning two of them were near Mr. L.'s store, which is in Chesnut near 4th st. a little back, I hastened to pay my respects to Mr. Atkinson, Editor of the Evening Post, and the Editor of the Chronicle. Mr. A. is below stairs, and the Chronicle above. Atkinson is a small, but noble, good-hearted man, quite a gentleman, easy and friendly in his manners. [!!!] I was much struck with the reception I met with from him, and must say that he gained much upon my esteem. I was also much pleased as I was glad to see the Editor of the Chronicle, and mutual congratulations were interchanged between us."

Shortly after this, however, I saw a very bitter and ungentlemanly article in the Chronicle, against myself, which, and another in the Ariel, I ascribed to my friend Walsh, as no other, except a missionary, would be guilty of such meanness and falsehood.

We had never before seen Mrs. R., nor was she aware that we had ever in any way assisted in the sale of her books, so that her praise, however undeserved some of our friends may think it, is at least entitled to the merit of disinterestedness.

Several of our brethren of the quill have come in for a liberal share of her favour, and among these we must notice particularly our friends of the U. S. Gazette; to whose deserts, as recorded by Mrs. R., we can bear willing testimony.—Others have not been so fortunate—and though we cannot entirely agree with the opinions of the lady touching some of these, we do not doubt that she sincerely entertains them.

In Harrisburg Mrs. R. seems to have been well received, and speaks with kindness of several of the leading inhabitants, and especially the Governor. Further west, she was not so well pleased.

Mr. Cobb has lately compiled an abridgment of Webster's Dictionary, which, from the hasty examination we have been able to make of it, we think will prove of service for the use of minor schools. Besides the orthography and pronunciation of Webster, the compiler has given the plural of nouns, the present and preterit of verbs, and made some other additions which cannot fail to be beneficial to the learner. It is published at Hartford, Con. by Silas Andrews, and will soon be exposed for sale at the principal bookstores in this city.

A seventh edition of Mr. Gould's Stenography has just been published, by Carey, Lea and Carey, of this city, with seventeen new engravings. It contains some valuable additions to the former impressions, and is got up in a neat and beautiful style.

COUNTERFEITS.

We have just experienced the pleasure of having a $10 U. S. Bank bill returned to us, crossed at the Bank. It purports to be issued at the office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburgh, D. 1346; signed, A. Brackenridge, Pres't. J. Cowey, Cash'r. It is well executed, on good paper, but the ink is paler than usual. The friend who forwarded it is respectfully requested to remit a genuine note, of the same amount, and it will be returned to him.

THE DRAMA.

We have several times looked in at the Walnut street Theatre, since the commencement of the summer season, and have been much pleased with the performances. The company is able and efficient, and the houses they draw are as good as during the present warm weather could be expected. Herr Cline has been engaged during the present week, and has, if possible, added to his former reputation, by his wonderful agility.

Several new-melo dramas are in a state of active preparation, some of which will be brought forward at a very early period.

The old Washington Circus, in the Northern Liberties, has been converted into a summer Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Somerville.

The prices at both these Theatres are, Boxes, 50 Cents, Pit, 25 Cents.

As a lad, the son of Dr Moore, of Arch St was driving a gig up Market st. on Wednesday afternoon, having with him his mother, the horse took fright, and becoming unmanageable, proceeded at his utmost speed up the street. The wheel of the gig came in contact with some object near 8th street, and threw Mrs. Moore and her son, violently upon the payment. The lad was taken up slightly bruised in several places, but the lady did not appear to have received the least injury. The gig was nearly demolished; and the horse, a fine, spirited animal, pursued his course disencumbered of the "lumbering of the wheels."—*U. S. Gazette.*

MAP OF CANALS.

Mr. Tanner, of Philadelphia, has published a neat pocket Map, which he calls the *Pennsylvania Canals.* It is a map of this State, with the existing and projected Canals and Rail Roads, with especial reference to towns, rivers, streams, &c. &c. which have acquired importance by a connexion with the internal improvements of the State. The great Erie and New York Canal also appears, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Rail Roads, the Baltimore and Washington projected Rail Road, the Ohio State Canals, those of New Jersey, &c.

An ingenious mechanic, of the District of Southwark, has invented a BOAT TO NAVIGATE THE AIR. It is about eight feet long, has two bows or stems, and holds two persons, and by means of very simple machinery, is made to glide through the air at the rate of 5 or 6 miles an hour. It may be seen in operation at the Pagoda and Labyrinth Garden, near Fairmount.

The Register of Pennsylvania, gives a history of Anthracite Coal in this state. The manner in which it was first discovered was singular, bearing a resemblance to the discovery of silver in Peru, on the side of the Andes. A man named Phillip Ginter, took up his residence near the Mauch Chunk Mountain, where he built a cabin and supported himself and family by hunting. Upon a time when he had been out hunting, and was returning home towards evening, dispirited, having shot nothing, a drizzling rain began to fall, and it grew quite dark.—As he trod carefully and slowly over the ground, his foot stumbled against something, which by the stroke was driven before him. There was just light sufficient to distinguish that it was black; he took it up, and as he had heard traditions of the country, which asserted the existence of coal in the vicinity, it occurred to him that this might perhaps prove to be a portion of that stone coal, of which he had heard. Accordingly, he took it to his cabin, and the next day carried it to a Colonel Weiss, who sent it to Philadelphia. Its nature and qualities were there ascertained, and Weiss was directed to satisfy Ginter for his discovery, upon his pointing out the precise spot where he found the coal; and which was accordingly done. Anthracite coal is now the largest and most profitable staple in the state of Pennsylvania. What immense consequences sometimes arise from trivial events.

From the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, June 5.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

Our city was astounded last evening by the appalling intelligence of the destruction of the Steam Frigate Fulton, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and the killing and wounding of a great number of men by the explosion of the powder magazine.

The Fulton has, ever since the war, been occupied as a receiving ship, and was moored within two hundred yards of the shore. The magazine was in the bow of the ship, and contained, at the time of the explosion, but three barrels of damaged powder. The explosion was not louder than that produced by the discharge of a single cannon; and many persons in the Navy Yard supposed the report to have proceeded from such a source, until they saw the immense column of smoke arising from the vessel. Others about the yard saw the masts rising into the air before the explosion, and immediately after the air was filled with fragments of the vessel. It is not a little remarkable, that a Midshipman who was, at the time of the accident, asleep on board of the frigate U. States, within two hundred yards of the frigate, was not at all disturbed by the report of the explosion, and was not aware of the occurrence, until he was told of it after he awoke.

The Fulton is a complete wreck, the bow being destroyed nearly to the water, and the whole of this immense vessel, whose sides were more than four feet thick, and all other parts of corresponding strength—is now lying an entire heap of ruins, burst asunder in all parts, and aground at the spot where she was moored. Although she was but 200 yards from the Navy Yard, and many vessels near her, not one of them received the least damage; nor was the bridge which led from the shore to the Fulton, at all injured. The sentinel upon the bridge received no wound whatever, and continued to perform his duty after the accident, as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. The sentinel on board the ship was less fortunate, and escaped with merely (a slight accident on such occasions) a broken leg. There were attached to the Fulton, by the roll of the ship, 143 persons; and at the time of the explosion, there were supposed to have been on board the vessel about sixty persons.

It happened, fortunately, that sixty-two men formerly attached to the frigate, were drafted on Tuesday, and had proceeded to Norfolk, to form part of the crew of the frigate Constellation, now on the eve of departure for a foreign station. The band, 17 in number were on shore.

This dreadful accident was occasioned by the Gunner's going into the magazine, to procure powder to fire the evening gun. He was charged by one of the officers previously to his going below, to be careful; and soon after, the explosion took place. We understand that he was a man between fifty and 60 years of age, and had just been appointed to that office; the old Gunner having been discharged the day before. He was desired by Lieut. Breckenridge to be cautious with the light, and to place it in the location invariably provided for it, on such occasions, viz. behind a reflecting glass in the partition through which the rays of light are thrown. It is supposed he had been careless in this particular, and that having carried the candle into the magazine, some of its sparks were communicated to the powder; but as he is among the dead, nothing certain upon this point can ever be known. Lieut. Mull states, that the necessary precautions had been taken for opening the Magazine, and a centinel placed at the hatch before he left the deck, and that after being in the ward room some twenty minutes the explosion took place.

At the time of the explosion, the officers were dining in the ward room. The lady of Lieut. Breckenridge, and the son of Lieut. Platt, a lad of about nine years old, were guests, and one account says both were slightly wounded. Another account says Lieut. Mull, who was sitting next to the son of Lieut. Platt, with great presence of mind caught hold of him, and placed him in one of the port holes, by which means he escaped uninjured. Lieut. Platt had returned only yesterday morning, having been absent one month on leave. Com. Chauncey, with the commander of the frigate, Captain Newton, left her only a few minutes before the explosion; the former having been on board on a visit of inspection.

The escape of Midshipman Eckford seems to have been almost miraculous. When Com. Chauncey (who was one of the first to reach the vessel) got on board, the first object he saw was young Eckford hanging by one of his legs between the gun deck, whither he had been forced by the explosion. A jack screw was immediately procured, by means of which the deck was raised, and he was extricated from his perilous situation.

The room in which the officers were dining was situated about midships. The whole company at the table were forced, by the concussion, against the transom, with such violence as to break their limbs and otherwise cut and bruise them in a shocking manner.

The magazine was situated in the bows of the vessel. This part of the ship, as may well be imagined, is completely demolished. Indeed the ship remains as complete a wreck as probably was ever beheld.—The timbers throughout appear to have been perfectly rotten. Many of the guns were thrown overboard, and some of them (of large dimensions) now hang as it were by a hair.

The bodies of the dead and wounded were brought on shore as soon as circumstances would permit. The former, after being recognised, were put into coffins. The latter were carried to the Hospital of the Navy Yard, and every attention paid to them. The bodies of the dead were shockingly mangled; their features distorted, and so much blackened, that it was difficult to recognize them. All the physicians of Brooklyn, and several from this city, proffered their services, which proved very acceptable.

As soon as the intelligence reached the city, thousands of persons visited the wreck of the Fulton. The steam boats on their passage up the river, stopped to learn the particulars, and hundreds of small boats proceeded to the spot. The Navy Yard was also filled with persons making inquiries after their relations or friends, and expressing much anxiety to see the bodies, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were among the dead or wounded.

The scene, even this morning, at the Navy Yard, is distressing beyond description. Indeed to attempt a description of such a spectacle, at the very moment when our feelings are harrowed up to a painful degree by the shocking reality, seems too revolting to be undertaken. We might speak of the wounded living, and the mangled dead, and of the fragments of bodies blown to pieces, mingled among the broken relics of the ship—but such particulars may better be left to the reader's imagination.

When we left the Navy Yard at 11 o'clock, only *five* men were unaccounted for. These have doubtless perished, either by drowning, or by being crushed among the timbers.

The interment of the bodies of the seamen, &c. was to take place at half past one o'clock this day—that of Lieut. Breckenridge at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

"By a letter received from an officer on board the Lexington at Smyrna, dated 17th March, we learn that the Russians have crossed the Danube with an army of 400,000 strong, bound to Constantinople, where provisions were very scarce—even the dogs in the streets were starving, so our Consul, who had just arrived from that city, informed them. The bashaw of Smyrna had purchased several cargoes of Corn, and sent it by land on camels. The writer is under the impression that the Austrians and Russians will have some difficulty with each other, as the former appear to be very friendly to the Turks. An Austrian frigate was then dismounting her battery, and taking in provisions for Constantinople.

"P. S. We have just received intelligence that the French are rallying around Algiers, and intend making an attack on that city on the 25th inst., both by sea and land."

The mechanics of Carlisle have had a meeting upon the subject of the injury they sustain by the quantity of manufactured articles brought into that borough, for sale, by the merchants of the place. A committee was appointed by the former to remonstrate with the latter upon the practice; and the merchants expressed a willingness to forbear importing such articles as could be made in the borough as substantial, fashionable, and cheap, as in the city.

Spurious Bills on the Landholders' bank, R. I. $2, Cranston bank, R. I. $3, and Hartford bank, Conn. are in circulation. A large quantity of counterfeit bills of the following denomination, were recently handed to the captain of a Montreal steamer, by a person who said he had found them, that he did not know whether they were good or not; but who when the vessel touched at St. Regis took an opportunity to escape into the states. The bills of the first named bank, only, were represented as well executed.—Mechanics' Bank of New Haven of $20, Bank of Geneva $3; Bank of Chenango $3; and Hartford Bank $5.

On the afternoon of last Sunday week, an accident of a truly melancholy nature occurred near the village of Bolivar, by which no less than four young persons in the bloom of youth were hurried into eternity. The only particulars we have been able to collect, are, that eight young men and women were in a canoe on a mill dam near that place; that one of the men for the purpose of frightening the girls commenced rocking the craft, that it unexpectedly filled with water and sunk—four of the number succeeded in saving themselves; the others, three sisters, named Beans, and the young man named Kizer, who was the cause of the canoe sinking, were drowned!—*Blairsville, Pa. Recorder.*

The New York Courier of yesterday, says:—"Mr. Gallatin arrived in town from Washington on Saturday last, where we learn that he has been engaged, the last two months, in collecting the evidence and drawing up the argument that is to be laid before the arbiter, (the King of the Netherlands,) relative to our controversy with Great Britain, respecting our north-east boundary line."

XENIA POST OFFICE.

J. H. McPherson, Esq. has been removed as Postmaster at this place, and Wm. T. Starks, Esq. appointed in his stead.

This removal was a matter of deep regret to the community generally, in as much as Mr. McPherson had been a faithful servant. His urbanity and correct department, had gained for him the good will and esteem of the people. Another thing, which had a tendency to excite their sympathies, was, that he is in indigent circumstances, with a young family, and, from long debility, is unable to labor for their support. The small emoluments, however, arising from the office were sufficient to give them bread, and not much more. These facts being known to Mr. Starks, much to his credit be it spoken, he immediately appointed Mr. M. his assistant, with *all the profits arising therefrom.* This was magnanimous on the part of Mr. S. and has gained for him many friends.—*Farmers' Record.*

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD REGION.

This richest of all the American mineral regions, saving the Coal district of the middle States and the Iron of New Jersey and New York, is every day found to be more and more extensive. We have this morning had a conversation with a gentleman who returned last evening from a visit to the gold region, made at the instance of two gentlemen of this city, who are extensive landholders in that county.

He has ascertained that at least 100,000 acres of the lands of those gentlemen are impregnated with gold, and has brought specimens of the ore. The gentlemen to whom we refer, visited one place where eighty men are employed in working a mine, and the product of their labor is about $600 per day.

While our informant was there, a number of crucibles were dug up, which were composed of soap stone, and must have been buried there for ages. It is therefore evident that the mines must at some remote period have been known to, and worked by the Indians. Some gold rings and rude articles of jewellery were found in the possession of the Aborigines of that country, on the first settlement of the whites, but where the precious metal came from, has not until this time been known.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FROM HAVANA.

The editor of the Baltimore American have had their correspondent the following

"HAVANA, May 28, 1829.

The ... received from ... latter, dated ... d, from Vera Cruz and Tam... The frigate Dru... 0, arrived here a few days ... , with $1,790,0... e morning for England, ... and sailed th... er money. The British ... since. ... ger part of h... the 25th from Vera ... with th... as arrived o... England. The U. S. ... packet Ship ... this day for ... 22d to land Lieut. ... Cruz, and sail... ne in on the ... e recoil of a gun ... ship Hornet ca... k, who, by th... his legs below ... Young, of N. Yo... , and lost b... dang well, ... was badly wounde... vation. He is ... the knee by amput... ne and the su... ting with ... and bears the misfortu... was and is a favou... admirable fortitude. H... ites great sy... mpathy, ... rite in the Navy, and ex... officers, but a ... not only among his brother ... all his countrymen.

The British government sen... the schr. Portboarded upon the Bahama Bank, ... on bound, to ... trait, Foster, of Bath, from Wilming... and crew, ... Matanzas, abandoned by the master ... The Cap... supposing the Monkey to be a pirate, ... his va... tain's son refused to leave her, although ... to ... liant father fled, and he intercepts all clan... n... salvage. The Monkey conducted her safely ... to Matanzas, when Captain Foster joined h... vessel, having been picked up by a ship and brought here.

ALMANACK.

1829. JUNE.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
13 SATURDAY,...	4 35	7 25	11 00	
14 SUNDAY,.....	4 35	7 25	0 10	
15 MONDAY,.....	4 35	7 25	0 50	
16 TUESDAY,.....	4 35	7 25	1 30	
17 WEDNESDAY,..	4 35	7 25	2 10	
18 THURSDAY,....	4 35	7 25	2 50	
19 FRIDAY,.....	4 35	7 25	3 32	

MARRIED.

At Green Castle, on Wednesday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. JAMES P. RAMSAY, Merchant of the City of Philadelphia, to Miss JANE C. YOUNG, daughter of the late Rev. John Young, dec'd.

On the 28th ult. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JONAS L. HARRIS, to Miss ANN H. MICHENER, all of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, April 1st, 1829, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM DUCOING, to Miss CATHARINE DARKIN, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, May 21st, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. ROBERT SHEPHERD, to Miss HANNAH MYERS, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, 11th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILSON SIMMONS, to Miss ELIZABETH B. DAVIS, both of this city.

On the 18th April, at Edinburgh, GEORGE MACARTNEY BUSHE, M. D. of New York, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, to ELIZABETH NOEL, daughter of the late Jos. Noel, Esq.

On Wednesday morning, by the Rev. John H. Kennedy, JAMES N. DICKSON, to BEULAH CLARK, daughter of Solomon Allen, Esq. all of this city.

On the 23d of February last, by the Rev. Mr. Denny, Mr. GEORGE W. BIRNBAUM, to Miss JANE NAYLOR, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. P. Van Pelt, CHARLES TRULEAR, of Norfolk, Va. to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Robert Boyle, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Geo. C. Potts, Mr. ALEXANDER MARSHIEL, to Miss JANE JOHNSTON, both of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. R. W. Cushman, Principal of the Ladies' Institute, Mr. WILLIAM FIFE, Jr. of this city, to Mrs. ANN CAROLINE NABLE, daughter of the late Judge Warner, of Delaware.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JORDAN D. BITTING, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH W. eldest daughter of Mr. William Bucknell, of Marcus Hook.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS, to Miss ZILLAH OWEN, both of Bucks county, Penn.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JOHN BUNNER, to Miss SARAH HEWSON, both of Philadelphia.

At Roxborough, on the 6th inst. by John Sinkel, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH JONES, to SARAH WINEMORE, all of Lower Merion Township, Montgomery county.

DIED.

On Tuesday night, Miss MARY R. PURDON, daughter of the late John Purdon.

On Tuesday, 9th inst. THOMAS, son of William Drysdale, aged 15 months.

On Thursday morning, of a pulmonary disorder, Miss JANE JEFFERSON, daughter of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, of the New Theatre, aged 19 years and 7 months.

On the 5th inst. of a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY ANN SYBERT, in the 52d year of her age.

On Friday morning, the 5th inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL B. MEREDITH, wife of Benjamin A. Meredith, in the 36th year of her age.

On Friday afternoon, the 5th inst. Mr. JOHN W. SCHIVELEY, in the 24th year of his age.

On Saturday evening last, of a lingering illness, GILES R. M'DOWELL, in the 38th year of his age.

Suddenly on Tuesday evening, Mrs. MARIA G. DEISLING, in the 78th year of her age.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 8th inst. HANNAH LOWNES, daughter of David Lownes, in the 24th year of her age.

On Thursday, the 28th of May, at his farm in Passyunk township, after an illness of two years, JOHN GETZ, in the 60th year of his age.

On the 17th ult. at his residence in the county of Albemarle, Virginia, Captain WILLIAM GRAYSON, in his 87th year. Captain G. was born the 25th day of November, 1732, in the county of Spottsylvania. He was a soldier in early life, being in Forbesse's campaign in the year 1758, in an expedition to Fort Pitt, (now Pittsburgh) to expel the French and Indians from that part of the country, which was three years after Braddock's defeat. Captain G. was actively engaged during most part of our Revolutionary war; but mostly as a ranger, and had frequent skirmishes with the Indians.—His illness only lasted two or three days.

On the 5th inst. in the 12th year of her age, MARIA LOUISA BLYDEN, daughter of the late Honourable Christopher Blyden, of Saint Martin, French Division.

In Middlebury, Genesee Co. on the 23d ult. MICHAEL WILSON, Esq. in the 98th year of his age. He was born at Wrexham, Mo. on the same day with Gen. Washington, and was a soldier in the French war, and a pensioner for its services.

On the morning of the 27th ult. the Rev. JOHN G. GROBP, Senior, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Taneytown, Md. in the 70th year of his age.

On the 5th inst. RICHARD E. COSTILL, son of Dr. O. H. Costill, of Burlington county, (N. Jersey,) aged about 2 years. The accident which produced the death of this interesting child was peculiarly distressing. Half an ounce of liquid blue, composed of indigo and teriol, intended for the purpose of dying, had been placed on a table for immediate use, when the little innocent, who was playing at the door, entered and drank a part of the deleterious poison before his mother could snatch the fatal cup from his lips. After suffering extreme pain nearly two days, his pure spirit ascended to that God who gave it.

On Saturday morning last, at the residence of his son, in Roxbury, Mass. departed this life, Gen. HENRY DEARBORN, aged 78 years and 3 months. After a well spent life, devoted to the service of his country, he has been gathered to his fathers, full of years, honors and good works.

Of a pulmonary consumption, on board the barque Hercules, at the south west pass of the Mississippi, on the 11th ultimo, Mr. DAVID R. ROSS, of this city, in the 23d year of his age. Mr. Ross, it will be remembered, rescued Miss Cooper, of Delaware, from drowning in the Schuylkill in August or September last, for which heroic act he received the deep and heartfelt acknowledgements of Miss Cooper and her father personally, as well as through the medium of the public papers. His immersion on that occasion, together with his having returned home, a distance of more than six miles, without changing his clothes, created the disease of which he has fallen a victim. Immediately after the performance of that meritorious act he complained of those symptoms which indicate and precede pulmonary consumption.

In Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, on Thursday, the 19th ult. Captain JOHN CLEVES SYMMES, extensively known as the author of the Theory of Open Poles and Concentric Spheres. Captain Symmes was a native of New Jersey, but emigrated at an early age to the Western country. He was attached to the Army of the United States for a number of years, and during the late war distinguished himself on the Northern Frontier by his coolness and intrepidity. He sustained, through life, the character of an amiable and exemplary man, and died with religious composure and philosophic resignation.

At Rome, on the 9th of April last, Mr. JOHN ROWE, Jr. of New York, in the 33d year of his age. Mr. R., accompanied by his wife and other friends, proceeded to Europe some months ago, with the hope that the voyage, and a change of climate, might improve his health; but the melancholy news of his decease was received on Saturday, by the packet from Liverpool. He was one of our most enterprising and respectable merchants, a gentleman of refined education, taste and manners, and bid fair to become one of our most distinguished citizens. His early exit is deeply deplored by a numerous circle of relatives and personal friends.

On Friday last, as the Chester Packet John Wall was coming to the wharf, at Chester, one of the passengers, a young lady, who was anxious to land, in attempting to get into the small boat for that purpose, her foot slipped and she fell into the creek. A young man who was in the boat endeavoured to rescue her from her perilous situation, but without success.—Archibald T. Dick, Esq. who fortunately happened to be on board of the packet, plunged into the water, and saved the unfortunate young lady.

Several stores in Springfield and the neighboring towns have been broken open and plundered; and the inhabitants suspecting the thieves had a place of deposit in an extensive wood or swamp near Springfield, turned out a day or two since, to search the forest; they found a small hut, and three of the depredators in it; who were apprehended, and two others were subsequently taken at another place. The hut contained a large quantity of goods of various kinds, and money to a considerable amount. Measures have been taken to secure another gang, who are absent. Such is the information we have received.—*Hampshire, (Mass.) Gazette.*

The Legislature of New-Jersey has extended the charters of the following Banks:—State Bank at Morris, to 1849; State Bank at Elizabeth-town, to 1851; State Bank at Camden, to 18... 2; State Bank at Newark, 1853; State Bank ... New Brunswick, 1855; Provided that they shall not take more than at the rates of six per cent. per annum for or upon their loans or discounts.

SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING located himself in Cincinnati, Ohio, offers his services to his late fellow citizens of Philadelphia as correspondent, in all matters in which legal agency may be required.

He is associated professionally with NATHANIEL WRIGHT, Esq. widely known for his eminence at the Cincinnati Bar. june 13—6m

STENOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by CAREY, LEA & CAREY, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, the Art of Short Hand Writing, compiled from the latest European publications, with sundry improvements, adapted to the present state of Literature in the United States. By M. T. C. Gould, Stenographer, seventh edition, with seventeen new engravings. june 13—3t

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ENNION WILLIAMS.

I GRATEFULLY acknowledge the generous favor conferred on me by my friends, who gave such a very large number of votes for me at the last General Election, which, added to the solicitation of a considerable number of them, has encouraged me to become a candidate for the office of County Commissioner; and, if success should attend their exertions, I will use my best endeavours to merit their preference, and will gratefully acknowledge the favour conferred on their friend, ENNION WILLIAMS.

Germ. 13—tf

Morocco and Fancy Leather.
GEORGE WILSON

HAS the pleasure to inform his customers and the public, that he has re-occupied his old stand, No. 35 North Third street, three doors below the City Hotel, in a new and convenient store, where he will be enabled better to accommodate his customers with that extensive variety of Morocco and Fancy Leather which his manufactory has been distinguished for furnishing, for a number of years, all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. june 13—tf

Andrew R. Chambers' Leather Store,
No. 48 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,

HAS constantly on hand, a general assortment of finished Leather, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers and Shoemakers, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Also, Morocco Linings and Buckskins.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage by sending their orders to the above establishment, as he is determined to sell low, for cash or acceptances. june 13—3m*

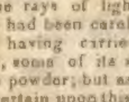
DRAWING.

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 5, for 1829, will be drawn at the Arcade on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

june 13—1t

U. S. MAIL STAGE,



FROM Philadelphia to Harrisburg, via Kimbertown, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, Blue Ball, Hinkletown, Ephrata, Cornwall, Camelstown & Hollestown; leaves J. Vanhuirk's, Union Hotel, No. 241 Market street, Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock, A. M.; breakfasts at Joseph King's, Gulf Mills, dines at the Marsh Hotel; lodges at J. Bricker's Tavern, in the vicinity of Coleman's Iron Works, and arrives at Harrisburg next morning, at twelve o'clock. Returning, leaves Joseph B. Hennzey's, Washington Hotel, Market Square, Harrisburg, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at one o'clock, P. M., lodges at Bricker's; breakfasts at Amos Kinzer's Inn, Blue Ball, dines at S. Sherrer's, Kimbertown, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening.

Fare from Philadelphia to Yellow Spring,.....$2 00
do. do. Morgantown,.....2 75
do. do. Harrisburg,.....3 00

june 13—1m SAMUEL BRICKER & Co.

FOR SALE,
A Newspaper Printing Establishment,

IN a delightful part of the country, half a days' ride distance from the city of Philadelphia. The whole in complete order. The purchaser can be accommodated with the Office, until the first of April next, at a very low rent, and the terms of sale will be reasonable. For further particulars inquire of

J. HOWE,
june 13—3t Corner of Crown and Callowhill street.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE CASKET FOR JUNE,

EMBELLISHED with Views of the CITY HALL, New York; BOWERY PARK, and BOWERY THEATRE, New York; MUSIC, &c.

CONTENTS.—Description of the City Hall, New York—Biography of General Anthony Wayne, continued—Sketch of a Night Squall—The Honey Moon—The Red Nosed Lieutenant—Sunset—First and Last Crime—Lines to a Little Boy—Sedgeley Park—Bowery Theatre, New York—Sir Thomas Moore and Sir Matthew Hale—Letters from the Ægean—The Looking Glass—The Dangers of Jealousy—The Two Families—Wit and Sentiment—Meteorological Observations—Music, "Remember Me at Evening Hour."

POETRY.—A June Day—Midsummer Fairies, Selim—Stanzas, M. F. L.—Elegy in the Memory of G. S. M.***, Carlos—The Tomb of Mary W.***, Montezuma Washington—To ———, M. F. L.—Exaggeration and Distinction, Silenus—The Farewell, Carlos—The Puzzler.

Price $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents. Published monthly by S. C. ATKINSON, june 2—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

TO THE LADIES.

JUST received this morning, from New York, 1 case 1600 yards superfine plain French Batiste, at 50 cents a yard; 1200 pair ladies' white cotton hose, damaged on the voyage, at 25 cents a pair; 20 dozen ladies' English cotton hose, large size, with extra threads in heels and toes, at 50 cents a pair; 200 pair buskin mits, at 25; 300 pair superfine and fashionable collars, usually sold at 50 cents; children's and misses' and boy's hosiery, men's ditto; 400 yards pea Batiste, at 25 cents a yard; 1 case silk umbrellas, far below the manufacturer's price; with a large assortment of spring goods, of French, English, and American manufacture; 1000 pair cut glass salt-cellars, at 12½ cents a pair, usually sold in the China stores at 37½ a pair; 1000 boxes hooks and eyes, at 10 cents a box; 1000 ditto, at 18¾, No. 0; 100 ditto, at 28 cents a box, and warranted 100 pair to the box; 100 pieces warranted blue Nankin, at 1 50 a piece; 100 pieces yellow ditto, at 1 62½ a piece; with a variety of cheap auction goods, which we are daily receiving, and will sell for a small advance, at No. 46 North Fourth street.

N. B. 1000 paper and palm leaf fans, at 8 cts.; 2000 Jardie gauze cap ribbon, at 6¼ cents a yard.

june 6—tf

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.

aug 4—eotf

Philadelphia Labyrinth Garden,
Arch Street, above Broad Street.

THOMAS SMITH respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that the much admired Labyrinth, after the model of the celebrated residence of Cimonian, is now in a less state; its intricate walks, extending three quarters of a mile, ornamented and shaded by a profusion of the choicest flowers, shrubs and trees, of this and other climates. With such attractions, T. S. flatters himself his visitors will find it one of the most agreeable and elegant resorts in the vicinity of this city. He begs leave particularly to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies, for their very liberal patronage, and assures them they can at all times be furnished with Nosegays, of the rarest kind and richest hues.

In order to accommodate families, the Garden will be opened every morning at 6 o'clock, that children, if they may find healthy and pleasing recreation. It will be observed that children cannot be admitted unaccompanied by some grown person.

The Bar is well stored with the best of WINES and LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE, MEAD, MILK PUNCH, CAKES, ICE CREAM, STRAWBERRIES CHEESE, SOUP, and various other refreshments. By unremitted exertion, together with the assistance of polite and attentive Waiters, T. S. hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage, for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and discerning public.

The Garden will be Illuminated every evening.

june 13—3m

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster.

IS confidently recommended as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having, in many instances, afforded speedy relief to persons afflicted with that painful disease, and has also proved efficacious in Sprains, pains in the breast and back, and debility and pains in the limbs, consequent on injuries, as fractures, contusions, &c.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief in some cases of severe Rheumatic pains.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl,

Dear Sir—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Common effects proceeding similar principles, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one you have exhibited to me.

Respectfully, JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief.

Baltimore, 14th Feb. 1829. J. H. POOR.

Last winter I laboured under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain soon after its application.

February 14, 1829. JOHN H. NAFF.

The above Plaster, put up in tin boxes, for sale by

I. THOMPSON,
N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.
JOSEPH DWOTKA,
N. E. corner of Second and Coates streets.
J. W. FLICKWIRE,
april 18—eo6t South Second street.

WATERPROOF COMPOSITION,
FOR BOOTS & SHOES.

THE above composition is highly recommended by Dr. Mitchell, and several other eminent gentlemen of New York. It has also been used by several gentlemen of this city, who recommend it very highly. It is put up in bottles of convenient size, and accompanied with printed directions for its use, and for sale wholesale and retail, by the Subscriber, sole agent for the Manufacturer. Price per single bottle, 25 cents.

Also, a good assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, a pair of which are square toes, for $3 50. Any gentleman can now be furnished with a genteel waterproof Boot, for the very low price of 2 dollars and 75 cents.

Also

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

AN ACROSTIC—ON THE

So full of news of ev'ry kind,
And all, with sentiment combin'd,
To read it over ev'ry week,
Useful instruction we may seek:
Rich in long tales, and short ones too,
Debates in Congress, state, or now,
And many a slice from many a poet,
You've scarcely room enough to stow it.

Each poet seeks the plaudit—Fame—
Verses, contending for a name,
[Enough to make the critics stare.]
Now will they rest with once or twice
Increasing rapidly like mice;
No stopping place they ever find,
"Great gainers in the march of mind."

Page after page they write away,
Omitting nothing they can say:
So in your Past you amply show them,
To make the authors proud to skow them.

A SISTER BARD.

I'll be a fairy and drink the dew,
And creep thro' the honied flowers,
And sleep in the violet's tender blue,
And dance in the evening hours.

My music shall be the soft low gales,
Which sigh thro' the dark green trees,
And heaven's breath swell the gossamer sails
With which I swim the breeze.

The glow-worm shall be my gentle light,
And a lily's cup my bed;
And I'll warm me in the sweet moonlight,
And on fallen roses tread.

And ever fresh the grass shall grow,
Around my mystic ring,
And little murmurs, sweet and low,
Shall answer when I sing.

And I will hail a fairy court,
And call each slumb'ring fay;
And wild and gaily will we sport,
As the twilight fades away.

I'll be a fairy and drink the dew,
And creep thro' the honied flowers,
And sleep in the violet's tender blue,
And dance in the evening hours.

MARIA.

SECTARIANISM.

At the last trump, the Holy Scriptures say,
We shall be judged according to our deeds;
To this sectarian bigots answer, nay,
We shall be judged according to our creeds.

RIDDLES.—*Original.*

1. My first, is expressive of pain and disgrace,
My second, forms part of the masculine race,
My whole is man's comfort, in grief and despair,
His balm for all sickness, and cure for all care.

2. My first is most used, where ladies abound,
My second in Ohio, is often times found,
And without it, good wheat would not grow;
My whole forms a place, though *wealthy* and *wise*,
Has still a foul blot, which all just men despise,
For liberty bends, and Freedom is—low.

3. My my first a male child is oftentimes called,
With my second, fine fish are frequently *hauled*;
My whole is a poem, some think vastly pretty,
Though too often found a sorrowful ditty.

4. My first is a carriage of note, you will find,
My second, belongs to a chest well combined,
My third, is an honour, with both sexes abounds,
And only attained when long years have rolled round.

DECIUS.

QUESTIONS.

A man in the centre of a circular ten acre field starts for the circumference; and, after walking a certain distance, turns, making an angle of 45 deg.—the whole distance walked is 40 perches. How far did he walk before he made the turn?

A, B and C bought cloth—each paid as many dollars per yard as he bought yards. C bought as many yards more than B, as B bought more than A. C paid as much as A and B both, and the price of C's cloth, multiplied by the number of yards he purchased more than B, would equal the sum paid by A, B and C. How much did each pay?

TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

The following is a literal copy of a speech delivered at a debating society in one of the western towns of Pennsylvania. Corporal Trim's eloquence was no touch to this masterpiece:

"The subject to be excussed is, whether ardent spirits does any good or not? I confirm that it don't. Just think of our ancestors in futer days—they lived to a most numerous age—so that I don't think whiskey nor ardent spirits don't do any good. (Long pause.) Well—the question to be excussed is whether ardent spirits does any good or not—so that I conclude it don't. (Another long pause.) I can't get hold of the damed thing."

Some men have the *knack* of doing things in a very neat way. If the following from the New York Commercial is'nt a case in point, we don't know what can be. This is what we would call "a pretty particular genteel *dun*."

SPORTING.

A man named H—— T——, who resides in the Western Reserve of Ohio, gives notice in the papers "that he will meet twenty of the best sportsmen in the neighbourhood, and shoot for 20 dollars. Twenty dollars are also offered as a bet, as to who will throw a stone furthest with his naked hand and eat the most fresh oysters!" We hope Mr. T—— will be the winner in both cases. And when he gets his money, we propose another long shot to him. Let him put thirty-five dollars into his best rifle, and try if he can hit the office of the New York Spectator with it; it would afford us great pleasure to give him *credit* for such a performance.

The vulgar may swallow any sordid jest; any mere drollery or buffoonery; but it must be a finer and truer wit which takes with men of sense and good breeding.—Shaftsbury.

What is the life of man? Is it not to shift from side to side? from sorrow to sorrow! to button up one cause of vexation and unbutton another?—Sterne.

They who have never known prosperity, can hardly be said to be unhappy; it is from remembrance of joys we have lost that the arrows of affliction are pointed.—Mackenzie.

We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation; for there is no benefit that sticks to the fingers.—Seneca.

Lively, good humoured old ladies are like what raisins are to fresh grapes. They are withered; but they are also preserved, and appear to advantage in the freshest company.

Our incomes should be like our shoes; if too small they will gall and pinch us; but if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing; since he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much, but wants more. The contentment depends not upon what we have, but upon what we would have; a *tub* was large enough for Diogenes, but a *world* was too little for Alexander.

GREAT EVENTS FROM LITTLE CAUSES.

Oliver Cromwell, we are told, was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey. Here, then, was this wretched ape, wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. Henry the Eighth is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen, and are long "the reformation beams from Bullen's eyes." John Wesley refuses to go with his wealthy namesake to Ireland, and the inheritance which would have been his, goes to build up the fortunes of a Wellesly, instead of a Wesley; and to this decision of a school-boy, as Mr Southey observes, Methodism may owe its existence, and England its military glory. Dr Paley narrowly escaped being a baker. Here was a decision upon which hung in one scale, perhaps the immortal interests of thousands, and in the other, the gratification of the taste of the good people of Coggleswick for hot rolls.

It has been calculated that the skin is perforated by a thousand holes in the length of an inch; and if we estimate the whole surface of the body of a middle sized man to be sixteen square feet, it must contain not less than two millions three hundred and four thousand pores. These pores are the mouths of so many excretory vessels which perform the important function of insensible perspiration. The lungs discharge, *every* minute, six grains, and the surface of the skin from three to twenty grains, the average over the whole body being about fifteen grains of lymph, which consists of water with a very minute admixture of salt, acetic acid, and a trace of iron.—*Dr. Graham's Chemical Catechism.*

INFANTILE COURAGE AND GENEROSITY.

Two bulls, of equal bravery, although by no means equally matched in size and strength, happening to meet near the front of a Laird's house, in the highlands of Scotland, began a fierce battle, the noise of which soon drew to the window the lady of the mansion. To her infinite terror, she beheld her only son, a boy of between five and six years of age, belaboring with a stiff cudgel, the stouter of the belligerents. "Dugald! Dugald! what are you about?" exclaimed the affrighted mother. "Helping the little bull," was the gallant young hero's reply.

A huge Kentuckian.—A London paper mentions the appearance, in Nicholasville, Kentucky, of a most extraordinary being, in the shape of a man. *He was sixteen feet high.* John Bull had best say no more of the deterioration of the human species in America: and if he believes his own stories, he had better be civil the next time he goes to Kentucky.

A striking display of Indian character occurred some years ago in a town in Maine. An Indian of the Kennebec tribe, remarkable for his good conduct, received a grant of land from the state, and fixed himself in a new township, where a number of families were settled. Though not ill treated, yet the common prejudice against Indians prevented any sympathy with him. This was shown on the death of his only child, when none of the people came near him. Shortly after, he gave up his farm, dug up the body of his child, and carried it with him, two hundred miles through the forest to join the Canadian Indians.—*Tudor's Letters on the Eastern States of America.*

LADY G—— AND THE PARISH CLERK.—In the country town of——, where Lady G—— is a great evangelical, the parish clerk is also tax-gatherer. Whilst he was once writing out the receipt for the half-year's rates in Lady G——'s drawing-room, the following dialogue took place:—"Pray, Mr. ——, how long have you been parish clerk?" "Please your Ladyship, I have been parish clerk and undertaker for thirty-three years come Christmas." "Bless me, that's a long time. Well, you are an excellent clerk, and have a good voice; you have only one fault, but a very great fault that is."—"What can that be; I shall be happy to mend it, please your Ladyship." "I am shocked to say, that I never saw you turn your eyes up to Heaven once during the whole Service."—"Why, please your Ladyship," said the simple clerk, putting down his pen, and approaching Lady G—— with reverence, "I will tell your Ladyship exactly how that is: d'ye see, your Ladyship, whenever I lifts my eyes to Heaven like you gentlefolks, I always loses my place in the book." The reason was unanswerable, even Lady G—— was satisfied with it."

EARLY RISING.

May is the most delightful month in the year; all Nature seems to wear the calm smile of infancy. The morning sun wooing the blue waves, and diffusing lustre without heat; the gentle winds sporting among the budding herbage, and, as it were, striking a "double-tongued lyre" amidst the trembling leaves; the exhilarating music of a thousand birds, all invite men to the contemplation of the loveliness of nature. Young ladies!—would you exchange features made pale and languid by the withering touch of dissipation, for the roseate flush of health and the smile which cannot fail to charm?—Rise early in the morning. Would you improve your time by reading instructive books?—Rise early; after the refreshing slumbers of night, the mind is clear and invigorated. Would you wish to contemplate the beauties of nature?—Rise early. In short, would you wish to establish a strong constitution and improve your personal appearance?—Rise early—there is more health in one breath of morning air, than in hours past in the cold and blighting dews of night.

TO PREVENT DANGER FROM WET CLOTHES.

Keep if possible in motion, and take care not to go near a fire or into any very warm place; so as to occasion a sudden heat, till some time after you have been able to procure dry clothes.

THE HIGH CRANBERRY.

Few people seem to be aware that this shrub, or small tree, which grows plentifully in the marshes and swamps around us, yielding rich clusters of very handsome fruit, a delicious tart, may be cultivated with ease and success in our gardens and shrubberies. Without knowing that the attempt had ever been made, I tried it last spring, with some half a dozen shrubs, from Saratoga county, all of which bore the transplanting very well, for they lived, grew as vigorously as most vegetables do the first year, and some of them bore fine bunches of fruit.—The twigs, taken off, put out as cuttings, also took, which shows with what great facility we may stock our gardens with cranberries.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

A Rose bud, of a most extraordinary size, says the Charleston Courier, of May 21, just beginning to expand itself, was sent to us yesterday from a garden upon the Lines, on Charleston Neck. It is the first product from a budding of the Cabbage Rose upon a stalk of the Maiden's Blush; far exceeding the usual size of the former, with all the delicacy of hue of the latter.

ORCHARDING.

We have observed within a week or two, that some of our farmers are trimming their orchards in the old bungling manner, leaving the stump of the limb 6 inches or a foot long to rot and decay, and eventually destroy the tree.

The best writers on orcharding, recommend that the pruning of trees be delayed until the sap runs from the wood. In which case, if the trimming is done neatly, the healing process commences immediately, and the small wound will be healed over the same season. The limb should always be cut off as close to the trunk or main branch as possible; the bark and wood pared smooth, and if the wound is a large one, it should be covered over with some composition to prevent the heat and moisture from making the wood decay before the bark grows over. It is of little consequence what the composition is made of. If the trees are small, or the number few, equal parts of rosin, beeswax and tallow, can be melted together and make a good salve for the purpose. When a large orchard is trimmed, less expensive materials must be used.

The most curious specimen of envy we ever heard of, was exhibited by a London Alderman, whose name we have forgotten. He was on his way to a turtle dinner, and was encountered by a half starved, and half naked beggar, who solicited charity. He looked at the applicant intently for a moment, and then burst out, "confound you; I'd give five guineas for your *appetite*!"—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

PRIVATE SALE.

TO be sold, at private sale, a valuable Farm and Tan Yard, situate partly in Schuylkill Township, Chester County, and partly in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, containing sixty-one acres, and some perches, about one half of which is wood-land, with a large proportion of young and very thriving chesnut timber. The cleared land is of a good soil, both for grain and grass, and in a fine state of cultivation, having been recently well limed. The Tan Yard is new, and in an excellent state of repair, with all the conveniences for carrying on an extensive business; the bark-house is a large new building, capable of holding 200 cords.

The above property is in the immediate neighbourhood of the extensive and increasing Factories at Valley Forge. The dwelling house is new, large and commodious, finished in a very superior style, and is well calculated for two families, having two kitchens, entirely separate.

This property is situate on the Mail-road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Reading, &c.; in an excellent neighbourhood for the purchase of Hides and Skins, and for the retailing of Leather, with a right to a landing on the river Schuylkill, within a few perches of the Tannery, where any quantity of Bark can be purchased much lower than at places distant from the Navigation. Business at this place may be carried on to great advantage, in connexion with Boot and Shoemaking, or any other business in which the consumption of leather is requisite. The stock in trade can be had at the same time, if agreeable to the purchaser.

Possession will be given in the month of October next, if required. The title is indisputable. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain in the property, if agreeable to the purchaser. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to

ANN POTTS.

june 6—2t

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A PERSON thoroughly acquainted with Cotton Spinning, in all its branches, is desirous of employment, and would either undertake the management of a Cotton Factory, already in operation, or the arrangement and fitting up of a new establishment in any part of the United States.

He has had some experience in Woollen Manufacture; also, in the Grist Milling business, and is acquainted with book-keeping. Any information respecting his character, capacity, &c. can be had by applying personally, or by post, to Mr. JAMES DONALDSON, Cedar street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

june 6—3t*

HAT WAREHOUSE,

SHAKSPEARE BUILDINGS,

No. 90 South Sixth street, two doors above Chesnut.

THE Subscriber has on hand an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's white and drab Beaver and Otter Hats, of the latest English Fashions, made and finished in the neatest manner particular, for retailing. Hats made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.

june 6—3m

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

No. 141 Walnut street, between 4th and 5th.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friend and the public, that he has taken the above named Hotel, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Colerick,) and he hopes by unremitting attention, and keeping constantly on hand a variety of the best Liquors and Refreshments, suitable to each season, to merit a share of their patronage. JOHN CALDWELL.

☞ Volunteer Companies, and Meetings generally, accommodated with Rooms, &c. on the shortest notice.

june 6—tf

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION,

AT FRANKLIN RETREAT.

M. LEVIS having had considerable experience in the instruction of Young Ladies, and being desirous of resuming that profession, proposes to receive into his family, a limited number, as Boarding Pupils. The course of instruction will comprise Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Ancient and Modern History, the Elements of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.

Terms.—For Boarding, Tuition, use of Library, Quills, Ink, and Washing, $18 per quarter, in advance.

The pupils will regularly attend worship on the Sabbath, under the care of the ladies of the family. The situation is elevated, pleasant and healthy, being on the upper Harrowgate Lane, about four miles from Philadelphia, and on the same ridge with Clermont. Persons wishing to visit the institution, will be left at the door by either of the Frankford stages, and called for on their return to the city.

REFERENCES.

Rev. William C. Mead,	Rev. B. B. Smith,
Rev. Charles M. Dupuy,	Dr. Joseph Klapp,
Rev. Gregory T. Bedell,	Dr. Henry Neil.

june 6—4t*

MANAYUNK.

THE PUBLIC HOUSE lately occupied by James Renshaw, in the flourishing village of MANAYUNK, has been fitted up in a neat and convenient manner. The situation, for scenery, and fine and wholesome water, is not surpassed by any in the neighbourhood of the city. The bar will be furnished with choice liquors, and the table spread with the best the season can afford. CATFISH and COFFEE can be had at all times, and prepared at a very short notice.

june 6—3t HENRY HELMBOLD, Agent.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, LEVI L. HAYES, a Silversmith, late of Beaufort District, in the State of South Carolina, died intestate, leaving a personal Estate as follows, viz:

In Current Bills, of different Banks, to the amount of	$323 00
In Uncurrent Bills, of various Banks in the Union, the greater part supposed to be worth nothing, amounting to	19 50
Amount in Notes and Due Bills, some of which probably can never be collected,	447 43
Amount of sales of his goods and chattels,	433 38
	$1223 31

And whereas Administration of the Estate and Effects of the said Levi L. Hayes, deceased, was duly granted to Tristram Versteile, of the District and State aforesaid. Now know all and singular the creditors and legal distributors of the said Hayes, that they are hereby required to render in an account of their demands, properly attested, on or before the twentieth day of November next, as on that day distribution will be made of the Estate and Effects of the said Levi L. Hayes. TRISTRAM VERSTEILE,

Administrator of the Estate of Levi L. Hayes.

Robertsville, S. C., May 19, 1829. june 6—6t

NEGLECTED TEETH.

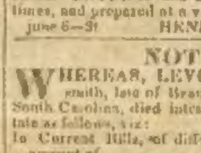
MANY Teeth can be saved later in life than others, particularly some of the grinders, and the strong and powerful eye teeth. The eye teeth form the support of the front of the mouth. This shows the importance of people not abandoning their teeth too soon. The artificial teeth which the advertiser furnishes, are nearer to human teeth than any yet discovered, and are well calculated for fixing on stumps. Office No. 128 North Fourth street, above Race.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. Charges moderate—Advice gratis.

june 6—3t

REMOVAL.



Miss M. McMINN respectfully informs her friends and customers, that she has removed from No. 17 North Second street, corner of Jones' Alley, to No. 71 SOUTH SECOND ST., a few doors below Market street, where she continues to keep a general assortment of FANCY MILLINERY, of the latest Paris fashions. Also, a general assortment of LEGHORN, SPLIT STRAW and CHIP FLATS.

She would at the same time respectfully inform the friends and customers of Miss E. McMINN, that the FANCY DRESS MAKING will be carried on as usual at the above mentioned place.

june 1—tf

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,

AND BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. HOLMAN, the proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has opened her houses for the reception of company the present season, and pledges herself that no exertions shall be wanted on her part to render general satisfaction to all that may see proper to favor her with their patronage; thankful for the encouragement she has heretofore received, she still hopes to maintain a liberal share of the same.

She has also laid in for the present season, a very large stock of wines and liquors, of a very superior quality. Good servants will be in attendance.

june 6—3t MARGARET HOLMAN.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILSON & SMALL, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. ETHAN WILSON.

J. W. SMALL.

The business will hereafter be conducted by ETHAN WILSON.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1829. june 6—3t*

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.

Jan. 8—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

To Carpenters & Bricklayers.

FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 10 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third streets, between Pine and Lombard streets.

april 4—3m*

INDIGESTION.

Dr. Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the Digestive Organs, constituting Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

This medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. The great success of these pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine. The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, bear the signature of GEORGE SMITH.

For sale in *New York*, by O. & W. Hull, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the Patentee; O. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway; and J. & A. & W. H. Peet, 41 William street. In *Philadelphia*, by Isaac Thompson, Market street; and Burgin, Wood & Pearsall, 29 North Third street. In *Baltimore*, by C. H. & J. S. Keerle, and Boyd & Higgins. In *Washington*, by N. Jewett. In *Alexandria*, by E. Stabler & Son. In *Richmond, Va.* by James M'Kildoe. In *Savannah, Geo.* by Anson Parsons, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.

april 25—3m

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,

Aug. 30—1y No. 28 Market street, Philadelphia.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,

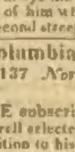
feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES.

REMOVAL.

CHAS. B. WAINWRIGHT & Co. have removed their shoe, Leghorn and straw bonnet store, to No. 151 Market street, 3d door below Fourth, up stairs. may 23—3t

FOR SALE,

A House and Kitchen, 20 feet front, 46 feet deep, 2 stories high, with nine rooms, 3 fire-places, oven, sheds, pump, &c. built in 1812, of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, finished from the garret to the cellar. The lot is 40 feet front, 60 feet back, 215 feet deep, containing a variety of Fruit Trees, Peach, Plumb, Apple, &c. with valuable Grape Vines. No situation in the Village is more pleasant. It would afford a pleasant summer retreat.



ALSO, a Store-House, 20 feet front, 34 feet deep, 2 stories high; Lot 34 feet front, 32 back, 215 feet deep, in a business part of the Village, only a few hundred yards from the Creek. The value of property will be much increased by the Navigation of Woodbury Creek being opened, for which a Law was obtained at the last Session of the Legislature. The payments can be made easy, and possession given immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH BURDEN,

No. 97 South Third street, or of WILLIAM GARIBRD,

No. 41 North Front street, Philadelphia.

Or the Subscriber, on the property.

Woodbury, May 18, 1829. ROBERT ROE.

may 23—3t

The Temperate Society

STRONGLY recommend BURTON'S IMPERIAL, or American Champagne, to be drank in preference to strong liquor, as it is found to be a very pleasant and most agreeable beverage, and no doubt will be preferred by most to various other kinds of beverage; it allays the thirst, and is very wholesome; and to be had of him wholesale, at S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets. may 23—tf

Columbian Circulating Library,

No. 137 North Eighth, a few doors above Race street.

THE subscriber has purchased the large and well selected Library of the late T. Blake, which, in addition to his own, makes it one of the largest and best circulating libraries in this city, consisting of upwards of 5000 volumes, and in addition to which may be had all the new and popular works as soon as published, and respectfully requests the patronage of his friends and the public.

For sale, a number of valuable Books. Also, Juvenile and School Books, Letter Paper, quills, and a general assortment of Stationary, at low prices.

Catalogues may be had at the Library, price 12½ cents. CHARLES STELLWAGON.

may 23—4t

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

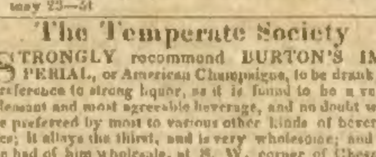
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, coffin of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* may 30—tf



PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

No. 26 South Fourth street,

OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.

Oct. 11—3m

FREE GROCERIES.

A GENERAL assortment of *Groceries, warranted to have been raised without the aid of slave-labour,* consisting of

Brown Sugar, from 6 to 12½ cents per lb.
White do. from 13 to 15 cents per lb.
Lump and Loaf do. manufactured from the Maple.
Molasses of different qualities
Coffee, from 12½ to 20 cents per lb.
Spanish, Half Spanish and Common Segars.
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
Rice, Indigo, Salt and Spices.
Teas of superior quality.

With such other articles as can be procured of this description, constantly for sale at

C. PEIRCE'S Free Grocery Store, S.E. corner of Third and Noble streets.

march 28—6m

JAMES CHESNUT,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 191 Callowhill street,

WHERE he offers, on the lowest terms, School Books and Stationary, of every description. Hazen's Symbolical Primer, or Class Book No. 1; and Speller and Definer, or Class Book No. 2; German School Books, &c. Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, &c. Books neatly rebound, and Blank Books bound to any pattern. ☞ Bindery at No. 28 North Third street.

may 2—6m

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Couch Lace and Furniture Fringe.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Couch Lace and Furniture Fringe, New Orleans and South Carolina MOSS, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to

HENRY KORN, No. 22 North Third street, Philadelphia.

feb. 28—8m

MRS. CROZET'S,

PIANO FORTE SEMINARY,

No. 191 Lombard street, near Seventh.

MRS. CROZET respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will teach pupils at her Seminary, at the moderate charge of $6, and when at the pupil's residence, $8.

☞ Satisfactory reference will be given to some of the most respectable families, whose sons and daughters have received her tuition. march 28—3m

MOROCCO

AND FANCY LEATHER STORE OF GEO. WILSON, is removed from No. 35 NORTH THIRD STREET, to No. 34, nearly opposite the former stand, while a new store is being built.

As usual, a general assortment of Morocco, Buck Skins, and Chamois Fancy Leather, parchment, White Leather, &c.

N. B. The stand, No. 35 North Third street, is expected to be re-occupied next May. march 7—tf

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNOR has removed to No. 153 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars.

He has on hand, a quantity of Domestic Carpeting, Plaid List Carpet, and common Carpet, of a good quality.

N. B. Customers' Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms, at No. 153 North Fourth street, as above. april 11—tf

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

LEEDS & WIGGINS,

TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have removed from 32 South Fifth street, to No. 20 Arcade, West Avenue, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—6m

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 28—tf

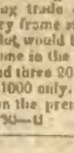
Remedy; or Suppositories for the Piles.

THE Medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subject to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions, signed by the proprietor. Prepared and Sold at HENRY CORNISH'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273 North Third, above Callowhill street.

To be had also at ISAAC THOMPSON'S, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets; PETER SPARK'S, No. 252 South Second street; and at PLEASANTS & GRAFF'S, No. 6 North Third street.

may 2—3m

FOR SALE,



That well known and established stand for a Store, at the corner of Schuylkill Sprucе and Willow streets, near the river Schuylkill, so advantageously situated to command the rapidly increasing trade of that river. On the premises are a two story frame store, and a frame feed house, the adjoining lot would be a first rate stand for a Tavern, there being none in the neighbourhood. Terms for the buildings, and three 20 feet lots, which are subject to ground rent, $1000 only. Apply to the proprietors, at their store, on the premises.

may 30—tf SILVER & DIEHL.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Drug Business; a lad from the country, about 15 years of age, in an establishment where an opportunity will be afforded to acquire a knowledge of the business in all its various branches. Inquire at this office. may 30—3t

REMOVAL.

PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 22 to No. 56 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite H. Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—tf

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,

Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

Emetine,	Extract of Elaterium, Cluttebuck's, dose from ¼ to ½ of a grain,
Morphine,	do. Stramonium
Lupuline,	do. Belladona,
Quinine, French,	do. Cicuta,
do. American,	do. Hyoscianus,
Iodine,	do. Butternut,
Do. Tincture of,	do. Quinine,
Croton Oil, (dose, one drop,)	do. Taraxacum,
Hydriodate of Potash,	do. Colocynth comp
Oxymuriat of do.	do. do. simp
English Calomel,	do. Opium,
Do. Blue Mass,	do. Gentium, &c. &c.
Oil of Cubebs,	With a quantity of Gum
Do. Valerian,	Elastic Instruments.
Do. Tobacco, &c.	
Chloride of Lime,	

Also, Wilson's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines ready put up, and for sale at the above place, by

jan. 31—tf ROBERT MOORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and TEACHERS will be supplied with most of the School Books in common use, at auction prices, on application at

S. POTTER'S, No. 253 Market, opposite Decatur street. april 4—tf

FOR SALE CHEAP,

At No. 466 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound and kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

REMOVAL.

PETER WAGER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his Wine and Liquor Establishment from No. 5 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

To No. 173 CHESNUT STREET,

Opposite the State House.

Where he offers for sale a choice supply of fine Wines, in wood or in bottles. Also, very superior Brandy and Holland Gin, Old Rum, &c. &c., all of which he will sell at reduced prices, wholesale and by retail.

may 2—tf

Superior Red and Black Ink

POWDERS, AND LIQUID INKS.

WARRANTED PERMANENT,

MANUFACTURED BY NORTH & WARNER, No. 17 Franklin Place, two doors North of the Post Office, Philadelphia.

THE above have been fairly tested, and found to possess all the separate advantages combined, which have been considered a sufficient recommendation to the public of the various articles of the kind that have been prepared in this country, or imported from Europe. It is confidently relied upon that a single trial of the Liquid Ink, or Ink Powder, (the latter of such general convenience to travellers, and particularly for sea voyages,) will prove their superiority over any of the preparations now in use.

The public attention is respectfully invited to the following recommendations:—"The subscribers having used North & Warner's Liquid Black Ink, (by them warranted permanent, and to be manufactured from their fine Ink Powder,) beg to recommend it to Merchants, and others, who will find, on trial, that it flows freely from the pen, retains its colour, and where a beautiful black Ink is required for Deeds, and other public writings, this composition, we have no doubt, will bear comparison with any article of the kind manufactured in this country, or with that imported from Europe."

John Reed, Esq. President Philadelphia Bank.
Q. Campbell, Esq. Cashier do.
H. Hollingsworth, Esq. Cashier Bank North America.
H. Kuhl, Esq. Cashier Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
H. J. Lewis, Esq. do. Schuylkill Bank.
J. Roberts, Esq. do. Stephen Girard's Bank.
Dr. Saml. Jackson, Adjunct Professor Univ. Penn.
Dr. Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry Jeff. Col.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Notary Public.
T. P. M'Mahon, Esq do.
Henry C. Freeman, Esq. do.
George Campbell, Librarian Philadelphia Library.
Joshua Rayhold, Prothonotary Supreme Court.
John Geyer, Register of Wills.
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Isaac Wample, do.
Joseph B. Norbury, Esq.
John Oxford, Clerk of the District of Southwark.
Sam'l. M. Solomon, County Auditor.
Matthias Coats, Clark Proth'ys. Office Dist. Court.
T. S. Carter, do. do.
George F. Head, do. do.
David Lewis, Esq. Presid't. Phœnix Insurance Co.
J. R. Wuchurer, Esq. do. do.
Jonathan Smith, Esq. Sec'ry. Penn. Fire do.
Thos. T. Stanley, Actuary Penn. Life do.
Joseph Pryer, Board of Health.
W. R. Johnson, Principal High Sch. Franklin Inst.
B. H. Rand, Writing Master.
Henry Bridow, do.
Thos. M. Raser, Teacher.
George Dennison, do.
—— Stewart, do.
Easton Williams, Surveyor.
Jennings & Thomas, Auctioneers.
Knox, Hogge & Co. Merchants.
John Grigg, do.
Marcus Ball, do.
S. Potter, do.
Burgin, Wood & Pearsall, Merchants.
John Bradley.
B. W. Taylor. may 29—1aulf

Porcelain and Artificial Bone Teeth.

A CARD.

WHO does not view, but with feelings of regret, the many females of this city that have prematurely lost their teeth from the simple circumstance of not having had performed a few correct dental operations. Now if I should ask the reason of this, I could anticipate the answer. But can there not be a remedy? It is indeed to be wished for, and that every female's situation in life may be made as comfortable and happy as circumstances will admit, I have willingly offered to devote the time from half past 6 o'clock in the morning, until 8, when the different operations of Plugging, Filing, Scaling, Extracting, and fastening Teeth to Roots remaining in the mouth, &c. shall be performed, receiving only as a compensation the female's thanks.

ELLIS MIDDLETON, Dentist,

may 30—3t No. 188 North Fourth street.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION.

THE subscriber int